

# Begin Faces Vote Of No Confidence On Golan Dispute

**TEL AVIV** — Prime Minister Menachem Begin faced a no-confidence motion, and there was reported Cabinet discord and newspaper criticism Monday over his handling of worsening relations with the United States.

The two-member Shinui, or Change, faction, said it plans to introduce the no-confidence motion this week, probably on Wednesday, and the opposition Labor Party announced it would support the motion. Labor's support is unlikely to carry the motion.

On Sunday, Mr. Begin called in the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel W. Lewis, and upbraided Washington for its decision to suspend a strategic-cooperation agreement because of Israel's move to annex the Golan Heights.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Dean E. Fischer said U.S. officials are uncertain whether Mr. Begin said Israel is canceling the mutual strategic-cooperation agreement — or whether Mr. Begin said the U.S. decision to suspend the agreement amounted to cancellation.

"It is unclear exactly what the prime minister said," Mr. Fischer said. "We have been in touch with the Israeli government, but there has been no clarification yet."

Earlier, the dailies Ha'aretz and Ma'ariv said at least three Cabinet ministers expressed doubts about Mr. Begin's action, although the prime minister's statement was endorsed by the entire Cabinet. The Jerusalem Post said in an editorial that Mr. Begin's action contained "a touch of sheer insanity."

The Shinui faction accused Mr. Begin of "inflaming the conflict with irresponsible words and deeds." It warned that if Israel lost American backing it would suffer "immeasurable political and economic danger."

The no-confidence motion must be debated by the 120-member Knesset, Israel's parliament, within 48 hours after it is formally introduced. It was expected to go to debate in the Knesset on Thursday.

Mr. Begin has a majority of 61 of the Knesset's 120 seats and is likely to defeat the motion just as his coalition has beaten back other recent no-confidence moves.

The Labor Party, with 48 seats, Italy Rail Strike Called Off

**ROME** — Italian railway workers called off a scheduled two-day pre-Christmas strike Monday after passengers angered by a weekend walkout threw rocks and tore down posters in several train stations in southern and central Italy.

**ABU DHABI** — Kuwait has agreed to lend Iraq another \$2 billion to help finance its war against Iran, raising the total amount of loans extended to Baghdad by the conservative Gulf states to at least \$16 billion since the onset of the conflict 15 months ago.

**Loans for Iraq Create A Power Shift in Gulf**

By David B. Ottaway  
*Washington Post Service*

While none of the leaders in the council will say so publicly, the stalemate war has checked what they regard as two of the greatest dangers to their vulnerable regimes — the Iranian Shiite revolution and the secular, Socialist Iraqi revolution.

Here on the lower Gulf, there is no longer any sense of urgency to either side. The main focus of private discussions has been the recent exercise of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in Oman and the whole U.S. policy toward the Gulf.

The newspapers have been whipping up anti-American sentiment.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

**Israeli Buzz PLO Offices**  
**BEIRUT (UPI)** — Israeli Phantom jets buzzed the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Lebanese capital three times Monday, drawing heavy anti-aircraft fire from Palestinian guerrilla batteries.

**Poland's Concern Grows Over Output by Private Farmers**

This article has been subjected to official Polish censorship.

By Dan Fisher  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**WARSAW** — Poland's martial-law authorities are showing increasing concern over getting adequate deliveries of foodstuffs from private farmers, who cultivate about 80 percent of the country's arable land.

A series of reports in the official media over the last several days have cited "alarmingly low stocks" of some essential agricultural products and appealed to farmers' goodwill and sense of responsibility for the survival of their compatriots.

Poland was suffering severe shortages of many basic foodstuffs before the midmonth imposition of martial law, and the media have reported that deliveries of produce and meat to state collection centers have declined since the martial-law decree in at least some provinces.

With a long winter ahead, any further erosion of the situation would pose a serious threat to any hopes of normalizing the country. Authorities have already appealed for food aid from Poland's East-bloc allies, and a large convoy of trucks carrying food, medicine, and other essential items arrived Saturday in Warsaw from East Germany.

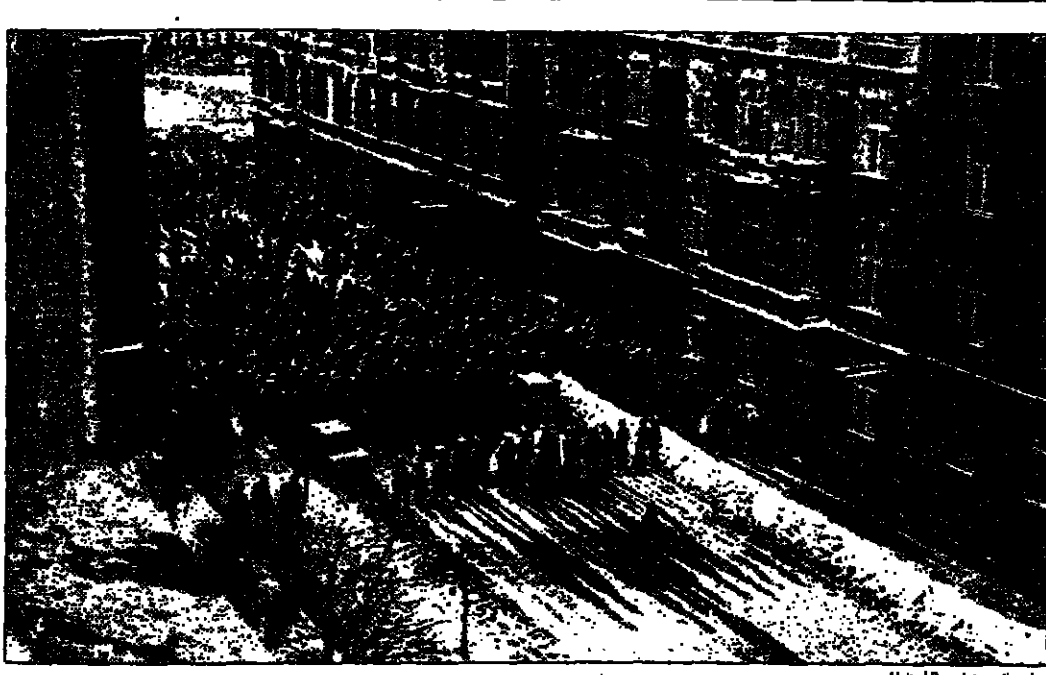
[Food shipments have arrived from Western countries in the last week as well.]

Poland, however, is the largest of the East-bloc nations outside the Soviet Union, and many of its allies have economic problems of their own. So such aid can be viewed only as a short-term measure.

Both before and since the imposition of martial law, the official media have said that farmers are reluctant to sell their produce because they can find so little to buy with the money they get.

In an interview published Saturday in the Communist Party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojcicki said that although there has been a "tangible improvement" in supplying coal, fertilizers and other essential items to the countryside in recent weeks, "that still does not meet the requirements."

On Sunday, the authorities announced that diesel fuel sales to farmers — banned since Dec. 13, the date martial law was imposed, along with all fuel sales to private motorists — have been resumed.



Polish police line up to stop protesters in a Warsaw street. A Solidarity union member took the photograph and gave the undeveloped film to a photographer from the Danish daily Politiken. The photographer developed the film and hid negatives in his clothing and luggage when he took a train to East Germany. He was searched at the border but the negatives were not found.



A Pole identified as wearing an armband of a new workers' militia helps East Germans unload an unspecified consignment from East Germany. The photographs from the East German agency, ADN.

# 3,000 Miners on Strike, Warsaw Radio Reports

**VIENNA** — Warsaw Radio reported for the first time Monday night that an occupation strike was going on in two coal mines in southern Poland.

The radio, in a report monitored in Vienna and London, described a "difficult situation" at the Ziemowit and Piat mines near Katowice in Silesia, with nearly 3,000 of the total work force of 18,000 staying underground to protest the introduction of martial law.

The Soviet news agency Tass had said Sunday that 1,300 miners were trapped in the Ziemowit mine after Solidarity militants had blown up one of the entrances.

The Warsaw report contradicted the Tass account, which suggested that the miners were being held underground against their will by a small radical minority.

Polish radio said the authorities were trying to end the strike without using force. The radio quoted messages by the directors of the two mines who told the strikers: "The country is calm. Everybody is at work. End the strikes. Christmas is near. Your families are waiting for you."

The radio said hundreds more had abandoned the protest, started last week, after assurances they would not be harmed.

The report, quoting the Polish news agency PAP, said: "The difficult situation in the Ziemowit and Piat coal mines at Tychy continues. Since last Tuesday, groups of miners have been on strike underground. Great efforts are being made to resolve this dangerous conflict by persuasion rather than force. So far there have been no casualties. Despite strong pressure from the strike organizers — Solidarity extremists including persons not employed there — some miners have decided to come out."

It said 874 miners abandoned their strike at the Ziemowit mine but 1,154 miners remained underground. Warsaw Radio said the entire work force at Ziemowit numbered about 10,000. The nearby Piat mine, 1,742 miners are underground, out of a work force of 8,000," the broadcast said. The figures indicated about 2,900 miners remained on strike.

According to the radio the striking miners had refused an offer to send down doctors and a priest. The miners were still receiving food and parcels from their families, it said.

Warsaw Radio also acknowledged disturbances at the Lenin Shipyards and other Baltic port installations in Gdansk. A broadcast monitored in Vienna said the Lenin yards would resume work on Jan. 4 and at other yards on Dec. 28.

# U.S. Warns Russians Against Any 'Excesses'

**WASHINGTON** — The United States says that it would hold the Soviet Union — as well as the Polish military government — responsible for "excesses" that develop as the result of the martial law crackdown.

But senior administration officials also said Sunday that the Reagan administration would delay imposing any new sanctions in the hope that the situation in Poland would improve.

Among the sanction moves under consideration, the officials said, was asking the Western allies to join the United States in a ban on the sale to Moscow of any modern technology.

A regular meeting of permanent representatives of NATO's members is scheduled in Brussels on Wednesday, and the group is expected to discuss possible sanctions and other matters dealing with Poland. Lawrence S. Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, is in Western Europe for discussions with several allied governments in advance of the meeting.

White House officials have acknowledged privately that they were under considerable pressure from conservatives to take a more forceful attitude on Poland, particularly toward the Russians. President Reagan on Thursday said it would be "naive" not to link the Soviet Union to the crackdown.

Political, Economic Levers

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger both hinted Sunday at the consideration of an embargo on technology in their appearances on television interview programs.

# Troubled Morocco: Test Case for Washington?

**By James M. Markham**  
*New York Times Service*

**MADRID** — If the United States suddenly unleashes a cascade of Cabinet members on a friendly Arab nation, two possibilities suggest themselves. One is that the country is extremely important. The other is that its government is in trouble.

Strategic planners have rarely put Morocco at the top of lists of pivotal states, but lately King Hassan II has been host to some of the most consequential people in Washington. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger visited the king on Dec. 3. If the Polish crisis had not intervened, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. would have dropped by to visit him last week.

Gen. Vernon A. Walters, a Reagan administration security troubleshooter, has been in and out. So has Francis J. West Jr., assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs. He was followed by Navy Vice Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, deputy director of central intelligence.

There are several reasons for this attention. King Hassan's government is, indeed, in trouble. One of the worst droughts in human memory has stricken the economy. In June, an outbreak of rioting in Casablanca, savagely repressed with the loss of possibly 500 lives, testified to a festering misery. The leaders of the Socialist opposition in a timid parliamentary experiment are locked up, and recently, university students went on strike.

Worst of all, a sapping six-year-old war in the Western Sahara spatters on inconclusively, and Morocco's guerrilla foes seem to have gotten their hands on sophisticated ground-to-air missiles.

Yet King Hassan, who has been on the throne for two decades, has been in trouble before. If he is in high fashion in President Reagan's Washington, it may also be because, perhaps more than any other Arab leader — and even some European allies — he shares the administration's view of the world. Like the president, the king believes the Soviet Union lies at the bottom of much of the turmoil in the Third World. He feels that the Carter administration wavered in support of proven friends and that Morocco deserves U.S. support.

As a test case for demonstrating the administration's policy of helping its friends, Morocco has an added advantage. With increasing vehemence, King Hassan has argued that his main opponent in the unstable cockpit of North Africa is Libya. The emphasis on Libya takes the heat off Algeria, which provides the main rear base and diplomatic support for the Polisario guerrillas who are fighting for control of the Western Sahara.

Since oil-blessed Algeria is also important to the United States — the United States is its largest trading partner — while Libya is regarded as a dangerous renegade, the geopolitical fit is perfect.

"The major U.S. contribution to Morocco, and possibly the decisive one," said a U.S. diplomat, "has been to tell [Col. Moammar] Qadhafi [of Libya] that we had it with him."

The Moroccan thesis is that Algeria's president, Col. Benjedid Chadli, would really like to be done with the Polisario, a legacy of his predecessor, the late Houari Boumediene, who opposed Morocco's annexation of the Spanish Sahara in 1976. But, this argument goes, Libya, with support inside Algeria, keeps upping its stake in the Polisario, making it impossible for him to back out.

Libya's alleged delivery of SAM-6 missiles to the guerrillas, the Moroccan argue, was a calculated provocation when a referendum endorsed by King Hassan and the Organization of African Unity seemed a possibility. But some diplomats think the Moroccan analysis underestimates Algeria's interest in keeping King Hassan bogged down in the desert war.

Where the Carter administration carefully balanced its relations with Algeria and Morocco, the Reagan team quickly tilted toward Morocco. One of its first acts was to approve the sale of 108 M-60 tanks that President Jimmy Carter had delayed. The decision was announced just two days after Algeria had helped seal the deal that freed the U.S. hostages in Iran.

Although the United States has not recognized Morocco's annexation of the Western Sahara, U.S. military attaches and important guests now regularly tour the battle zone — again, a contrast with the Carter policy.

So far, however, there is perhaps less to this rapprochement than meets the eye. The high-powered mission of Assistant Defense Secretary West ended, for example, in a commitment to train Moroccan pilots and to supply electronic countermeasures to help their jets evade missiles that downed five aircraft in October.

Money a Constraint

One constraint is money. Although Saudi Arabia has been footing a large chunk of the Sahara war bill, Morocco has not been able to take delivery of the M-60 tanks because it cannot pay for them.

The sudden rush of U.S. diplomatic backing has perhaps been most useful in providing a smoke screen that permitted the Moroccan Army last month to abandon Guelta Zemmur and Bir Ezazran, two isolated garrisons outside a defense perimeter in the northern part of the territory.

At a time of domestic strains, King Hassan certainly welcomes even diplomatic gestures and will make one of his own by visiting Washington, possibly next month. France, the other major outside force in North Africa, seems to be tilting toward Algeria. French President Francois Mitterrand recently completed a historic visit to the former colony.

A cynic might say that the United States and France, with no major rivalries in the area, were counterbalancing each other. The American policy of diplomacy by visible visitors, moreover, does not seem to have wrecked relations with Algeria.

# U.S. Invalidates Visa for Paisley Over 'Divisive Tone' of Actions

**WASHINGTON** — The State Department said Monday that it has invalidated the visa of the Rev. Ian Paisley, the Northern Ireland Protestant leader, because of the "divisive tone" of his recent actions and statements.

The administration made its decision under pressure from Senate and House members, who alleged that Mr. Paisley supports terrorism. Mr. Paisley was planning to visit the United States next month.

Earlier this month, nearly a quarter of the members of Congress signed letters to the State Department urging that Mr. Paisley's visa be canceled, according to Rep. William Carney, a New York Republican.

Mr. Paisley's visa was controversial because Owen Carron, a Roman Catholic leader in Northern Ireland who, like Mr. Paisley, is a member of the British Parliament, recently was denied permission to visit the United States because of his alleged support of terrorism.

State Department spokesman Dean E. Fischer said that the administration began reviewing Mr. Paisley's status three weeks ago.

Britain begins another major effort to give Ulster limited home rule, Page 5.

"because of our grave concern about the divisive tone" of his recent actions and statements.

The review was aimed at determining if anything that Mr. Paisley, a Presbyterian minister, had said or done had made him ineligible for a visa under U.S. law.

"We have concluded that Mr. Paisley's presence in the United States is prejudicial to the United States and his visa is being invalidated," Mr. Fischer said.

The spokesman was unable to cite the specific statements or actions that prompted the administration's decision. Mr. Paisley was given his visa during the Carter administration.

The Democratic Unionist Party that Mr. Paisley heads is concerned that talks recently begun by Britain and the Irish Republic could lead to the end of British rule in Northern Ireland and hand the Protestant majority there over to the Catholic Irish Republic.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts, the speaker of the House, praised Monday's decision, saying that Mr. Paisley is "a major obstacle to a peaceful political settlement in Northern Ireland."

Rep. O'Neill said that a visit to the United States by Mr. Paisley "would serve his ends of political polarization and sectarian division."

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# Italy Communist Chiefs Keep Up Daily Condemnations of Poland

By Henry Tanner  
New York Times Service

ROME — The leaders of the Italian Communist Party have vented their anger over the military takeover in Poland in a daily series of condemnations of the action.

The Communists, it is clear from their tone, are not only furious over the repression of civil liberties in Poland but are also frus-

trated because their own position with the voters and the party's rank and file is being damaged by the policies of Warsaw and Moscow.

The party secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, said in a television address that with the events in Poland, the Russian October Revolution — "the greatest revolutionary event of our time" — had in effect become a spent force as Eastern Eu-

ropean societies had lost their ability to renew themselves.

Mr. Berlinguer denounced the Polish authorities for not knowing that "Socialism and democracy are inseparable."

Pietro Ingrao, one of the party's oldest leaders, wrote that Western Communists were now compelled to revise their view of Eastern European Communism. "We used to call them countries on the road to Socialism," he said in *Rinascita*, the party's ideological journal. "Today I see no connection between Socialism and the military regime that has replaced the Communist Party."

# Pope Counsels Realism In the Search for Peace

By Louis B. Fleming  
Los Angeles Times Service

ROME — In his annual Day of Peace message, Pope John Paul II reaffirmed the right to resist aggression and cautioned against utopian and deceptive ideas of peace that play into the hands of totalitarian powers.

He also reaffirmed his commitment to world peace, dramatized by his recent letters on European disarmament to President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev and by the Vatican scientific delegation on the perils of nuclear war that called on leaders of the Western nuclear nations last week.

But he indicated in his message Monday new concern that seemed directed against Western advocates of unilateral disarmament and the growing peace movement in the West.

"The pope made no reference to Poland by name but the problems of his homeland were evident in his writing. An aide cautioned reporters not to make too much of the indirect references to Poland, however, because the pope has spoken directly on the subject as recently as Sunday in words prepared more recently than the annual message of peace.

The World Day of Peace is observed Jan. 1, but the pope customarily releases his message in advance.

"Realism Inspires Action"

In his appeal for realism in the search for peace, the pope said, "Christians are convinced, if only because they have learned from personal experience, that these deceptive hopes lead straight to the false peace of totalitarian regimes."

Realism does not prevent appropriate action but inspires it, he said.

"This is why Christians, even as they strive to resist and prevent

every form of warfare, have no hesitation in recalling that in the name of an elementary requirement of justice, peoples have a right and even a duty to protect their existence and freedom by proportionate means against an unjust aggressor," he said, quoting from the conclusions of the Second Vatican Council.

"However, in view of the difference between classical warfare and nuclear and bacteriological war, a difference so to speak of nature, and in view of the scandal of the arms race seen against the background of the needs of the Third World, this right, which is very real in principle, only underlines the urgency for world society to equip itself with effective means of negotiation. In this way the nuclear terror that haunts our time can encourage us to enrich our common heritage with a very simple discovery that is within our reach, namely that war is the most barbarous and least effective way of resolving conflicts."

In a section entitled "An Essential Problem," John Paul II seemed to be speaking more particularly of the situation in eastern Europe.

"Particular groups abuse their power in order to impose their yoke on whole societies," he observed. "An excessive desire for expansion impels some nations to build their prosperity with a disregard for — indeed, at the expense of — others' happiness."

"Unbridled nationalism thus fosters plans for domination, which leave other nations with the pitiless dilemma of having to make the choice: either accepting satellite status and dependence or adopting an attitude of competition and hostility. Deeper analysis shows that the cause of this situation is the application of certain concepts and ideologies that claim to offer the only foundation of the truth about man, society, and history."

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Giuseppe Vacca, a member of the Central Committee, told Italian newspapers that "the only possible solution for Poland is free elections." Other party officials made similar statements.

Luciano Lama, leader of the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Italian Workers, said: "I want to speak to the members of my party, the Communist Party... Can you call it Socialism if they outlaw 9 million workers? How can a government of the proletariat become a military dictatorship? Freedom cannot be a good thing in Italy and a bad thing in Poland."

Mr. Lama spoke at a rally here of the country's three major labor federations.

An internal debate has been going on in the party for two years on such questions as its role in a parliamentary democracy, its relations with non-Communist parties and its attitudes toward Moscow.

Stalinists Remain

In Bologna last Tuesday, however, workers in a metal factory refused to distribute official Communist leaflets condemning the takeover in Poland. In the same city a majority of workers from another plant refused to attend a protest strike called by the three major Italian labor unions, including the Communist-dominated confederation.

"I don't strike for the Madonna of Czestochowa," a worker was quoted as having told the organizers. He was alluding to the religious and nationalistic elements in the Polish labor movement.

The attitude reflects the fact that in spite of the steady liberalization of the party over recent years, a large part of the rank and file, especially older workers, remains basically Stalinist.

But at the leadership level, the advocates of a more democratic concept of Communism have been gaining strength for some time, and the Polish events have further strengthened them.



Priest and two ministrants celebrating Mass for refugees at a camp in Goetzendorf, Austria.

# In Austria, Thousands of Poles Face a Cold, Cheerless Christmas

By Iain Guest  
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Four months after she left her home and parents in Krakow, Poland, Yagoda Polka faces a cold and dreary Christmas in the tiny apartment she shares with another woman in a drab tenement in Vienna.

There will be few personal effects at hand. A photo of the pope (who, as Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Krakow, Poland, was a familiar and much-loved figure for Yagoda's family), a handful of books brought from Poland and two favorite scenes torn from an old calendar. The bulky television set, already broken when she moved in, is now laced with cobwebs.

Amenities in the apartment are sparse. There is an old radio in addition to the broken television. The only water for drinking, cooking and washing comes from a single tap that Yagoda shares with six other flats. There is no sink and no private bath or toilet. For heat, she has to make do with the gas cooker in her kitchen.

Bereft of friends, with her money running out, and her knowledge of German limited to a few halting phrases, Yagoda is just one of 50,000 Poles in Austria who face the future with anxiety and alarm after last week's events in Poland.

Their plight poses a major dilemma for the Austrian government, and for Austria's Western allies.

Yagoda's sole home entertainment on Dec. 25 will be the old radio. Around midday she will make her way to Vienna's elegant city center and the Polish church that is in many ways the heart and

soil of Vienna's Polish community.

Last Wednesday they packed in to attend an emotional service, ostensibly called to remember the 1970 riots in Gdansk, but overshadowed by the contemporary crisis. There was one three-minute silence, punctuated by sobs.

The Poles are desperate for news of relatives left behind. Hounded over the radio in the Austrian refugee transit camp of Traiskirchen, 20-year-old Peter and his wife, Yola, from the town of Cieles, tried to sort out fact from rumor.

Peter and Yola are two of 23,300 Poles registered by the Austrian government. The Poles are housed in three camps and more than 600 tiny pensions throughout the country.

Traiskirchen was a cadet training school under the Austrian empire. In 1956, it was hastily converted into a refugee camp after the Hungarian crisis. At present, it houses 2,800 refugees, from 36 nationalities, of whom 1,800 are Poles. Camp beds overflow into the cold corridors.

Life in Traiskirchen is monotonous and there is no privacy. Peter and Yola, who have hung woolen blankets over two bunk beds for a minimum of privacy, do not expect any celebration or Christmas trees on Dec. 25 — just the regular lunch of soggy rice, red cabbage and boiled chicken.

Western diplomats in Vienna feel that the Austrian government and its Western allies face a dilemma that is — on the political level at least — almost as brutal as that facing exiles like Yagoda and Peter.

One diplomat explained that

Austria has carefully nurtured its reputation as a country of asylum for 25 years. "It was good politics, useful for neutrality," he said, adding that the Austrians have taken advantage of the fact that East European refugees have traditionally been viewed as the quintessential victims of persecution — their motives uncomplicated by economic considerations. Austria was encouraged to give asylum to 200,000 Hungarians in 1956 and to 100,000 Czechoslovaks in 1968 by speedy offers of resettlement from other Western governments.

Today, however, Western diplomats detect a mood of resentment against the Poles. It is, they say, partly the slowness with which the Polish refugee crisis has evolved — in contrast to the dramatic dramas of 1956 and 1968. Partly, too, it is the soaring cost of maintaining the Poles, which is expected to rise this year to more than 1 billion schillings (\$62.2 million) against 179 million schillings last year.

Adding to the alarm of the Austrians is the fact that the Western governments have not offered to help shoulder the burden. Between Nov. 5, 1956, and Dec. 31, 1957, the Intergovernmental Committee on Migration, the agency that transports refugees, moved 81,879 Hungarians from Vienna to third countries, Canada took 15,835, the United States 11,876 and Britain 15,967.

So far this year, in contrast, the committee has flown only 3,595 Poles from Austria (excluding 2,000 who have left for Australia under a bilateral program). Up to Nov. 30, 1977 went to the United States and only one to Britain.

Austrian officials are even more alarmed because they feel there could well be a huge exodus of Poles once travel restrictions are lifted. Between Dec. 10 and 15, 5,000 applications for visas were received at the Austrian Embassy in Warsaw.

U.S. officials point out that the number of East Europeans admitted to the United States in the 1982 fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1, 1981, will be raised from 4,500 to 9,500, while all other regional quotas (including Jews from the Soviet Union), will be lowered. Even so, they concede that the figure is small compared to the 1982 quota of 100,000 Indochinese.

For the moment, few people expect a quick decision as the Reagan administration wrestles with its response to the Polish crisis. Although diplomatically prudent, it will be cold comfort for Yagoda as she spends Christmas in her tiny flat, thinking of home in Krakow.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## 2 Sought in U.S. General's Abduction

VERONA, Italy — Italian anti-terrorist police said Monday that they were hunting for two members of the Red Brigades who may have helped kidnap a U.S. Army general last Thursday.

Italian newspapers reported that police had identified two suspects — Remo Pancelli and Antonio Savasta — as members of the group that seized Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier. The two were already wanted in connection with the murder of an Italian paramilitary police general and the kidnapping of a judge in Rome a year ago.

An anti-terrorist police officer confirmed the news reports, saying that police had used eyewitness descriptions and results of a computer check of available evidence to identify the two. Later, however, the Verona police chief, Pasquale Zappone, said that there was no "solid evidence" that the two helped kidnap the U.S. general.

## EEC Budget Signed Despite Appeal

BRUSSELS — Simone Veil, the president of the European Parliament, said Monday she has signed a \$24.2-billion European Economic Community budget for 1982, despite receiving an appeal from the EEC Council of Ministers to delay the adoption.

EEC sources said most member states would probably refuse to make full payments to the budget if adopted. They said the ministers were angered by what they saw as the parliament's claim of jurisdiction over areas such as food aid and EEC loans, and by its addition earlier this month of \$250 million to the budget.

An EEC Commission spokesman said the body would ask member states for payments into the adopted budget beginning next month. Last year, the commission took West Germany, Belgium and France to the European Court of Justice after they refused to pay their full contributions to another contested budget. A compromise was later found.

## Turkey Blames Greece for Tensions

ANKARA — Premier Bulent Ulusu blamed Greece on Monday for refusing a negotiated solution to Turkish-Greek problems.

"The irreconcilable stance adopted by the Greek government creates unavoidable tensions and will only cause frustration for Greece," Mr. Ulusu said. The Turkish government had been silent during the recent Greek election campaign, when Premier Andreas Papandreu, then a candidate, made strong statements against Turkey.

Premier Ulusu, in a speech made at the Consultative Assembly, also criticized Greece's attitude over Cyprus. He disclosed Turkish worries about the military buildup in the Greek-Cypriot sector on the island. He added that Turkey had brought this to the attention of the United Nations.

## New Dane Government Talks Called

COPENHAGEN — Queen Margrethe II of Denmark has called for new negotiations on Tuesday signed at forming a new Danish government, parliamentary sources said Monday.

Anker Joergensen, the caretaker Social Democratic premier, had recommended that the monarch seek the advice of representatives of all the nine parties returned to parliament in elections earlier this month to decide which politician should lead the talks.

Mr. Joergensen failed late Sunday night, after 12 days of talks, to gain the support of the Socialist Peoples and the Radical Parties for a new left-of-center coalition with a slim majority of 92 in the 179-seat Folketing (parliament). The talks broke down over differences on economic policy.

## Warsaw Radio Says 3,000 On Strike at 2 Coal Mines

(Continued from Page 1)

However, Tass and Radio Moscow dropped any mention of the 1,300 Polish miners that the Soviet media had reported trapped underground near Katowice the day before.

In Washington, White House spokesman Larry Speakes, quoting intelligence reports, said resistance to martial law has increased in Poland and that workers are on strike at 20 mines in the Silesia region. "Resistance is more widespread than previously reported and is continuing," he said.

Meanwhile, the West German television network ZDF reported that film director Andrzej Wajda is among those detained in Poland. The network, quoting sources, said Mr. Wajda was detained after refusing to sign a statement declaring his support for measures against "counterrevolution." There was no confirmation from Polish sources.

In other developments:

- The Hungarian news agency MTI on Monday reported that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa "is currently staying in Warsaw and has held talks with members of the government on several occasions."
- Quoting Jerry Urban, MTI said that Mr. Walesa had been seen by church representatives and by his wife and children.
- There was no word on where Mr. Walesa was being held. Earlier on Monday, unconfirmed reports reaching the West said that Mr. Walesa had been removed from a government guesthouse outside Warsaw to a military installation.

## U.S. Warning On Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

tending the loans would hurt or help the Polish people.

Edwin A. Meese 3d, the White House counselor, in another TV interview, said the United States had "made it very clear to the Polish government that this type of repression is unacceptable to free peoples everywhere."

"We have made a similar strong statement to the Soviets warning them against intervention, and beyond that, we're working with other nations of the world to mobilize world opinion against the repression that's being practiced by the Polish regime," he said.

## U.S. Panel to Ask Stricter Rules on Human Research

NEW YORK — A presidential commission has decided to recommend that steps be taken to find out how many Americans serve as subjects of medical and behavioral research and what adverse effects result from such studies.

The recommendation is one of several that the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research will forward to President Reagan and Congress by the year's end.

The commission will recommend that scientists who use humans as subjects of federally financed research be required to report the number of such people involved and the number of injuries or other adverse effects that occur in the studies. No such reporting is now required and there are no reliable national data on the number of research-related injuries, according to a draft report prepared by the commission staff.

The commission also decided to call for the establishment of the first governmental procedure for dealing with researchers who have been suspended or otherwise disciplined by an agency after conviction for misconduct.

## Loans for Iraq Help Create Major Power Shift in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

For the conservative Gulf states, the loans to Iraq have become a kind of "insurance policy" for the continued well-being of their regimes as well as a fulfillment of their pledges of Arab solidarity with the Iraqi cause.

Not only do these vast sums appease Iraq, which feels increasingly aggrieved by the lack of Arab enthusiasm for the war, but they also help to ensure that both Iran and Iraq will continue to be preoccupied by the war rather than their rival ambitions for leadership — and in some cases territory — of their Gulf neighbors. The two warring nations have far superior military power and the means, through propaganda or agents, to shake the stability of these monarchial regimes.

Iranian Diplomat Recalled

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — The Iranian chargé d'affaires, Hassan Shushitari-Zadeh, declared persona non grata by Bahrain after the authorities said they had thwarted an Iranian-backed coup, flew home Monday, an Iranian Embassy spokesman said.

The official Gulf news agency said Bahrain asked for the envoy's recall. Iran has denied the coup allegation.

Bahrain's ambassador in Tehran returned home shortly after the authorities said on Dec. 13 that they had foiled a plot against Bahrain, and other Gulf states by a group belonging to the pro-Iran Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain.

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# Deaver to Leave White House, Calls Washington Too Costly

By Martin Schram  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Michael K. Deaver, one of President Reagan's three top assistants, said he will leave the White House staff at the end of next year because he and his family cannot afford to live in Washington on his \$60,662 annual salary.

The White House deputy chief of staff, who is considered closer to the Reagan family than any other assistant, said he told the president at the outset that he intended to stay just two years and then return to private industry.

"I made a commitment to stay through the 1982 elections," Mr. Deaver said in a telephone interview Sunday. "After that, I'm going. I have no money left. We are living on our savings."

Mr. Deaver said he "probably will go back into the business world in some form of public affairs" but that he has no specific plans or commitments. He said he will not join the firm of his former business consultant partner, Peter D. Hannaford.

**Informal Relationship**

Together, they had formed Deaver & Hannaford Inc., a public relations firm, after serving as top aides to Mr. Reagan while he was governor of California. At the outset of the Reagan presidency, Mr. Hannaford chose to remain in private business and bought the consulting company of Richard V. Allen, who became Mr. Reagan's national security adviser.

Officially, Mr. Deaver handles the president's scheduling and supervises the office of the military assistant to the president and the

office of Nancy Reagan, the president's wife.

Mr. Deaver's advice is sought on all matters, ranging from policy to politics to personnel. And frequently, at the day's end, he spends informal evening hours with the Reagans in their White House residence.

"Of all the people who could leave, losing Mike will leave the biggest hole," Sen. Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada and a close friend of both Mr. Deaver and the Reagans, was quoted as saying in Sunday's editions of the Detroit News.

Mr. Deaver said Sunday that the cost of housing and of living in the Washington area, and of keeping two children in private school, have made it impossible for him to make ends meet on his \$60,662-a-year salary.

Of all the president's top advisers, Mr. Deaver is considered to be the most protective of the Reagans. In the recent controversies involving Mr. Allen and budget director David A. Stockman, for example, he has reportedly taken the position that both should be replaced because their controversies brought unfavorable publicity to Mr. Reagan and his White House.

**Deaver Blocks Nominee**

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Mr. Deaver has overruled other Reagan administration officials and blocked the nomination to the Interstate Commerce Commission of a Senate staff member who was opposed by the head of a trucking organization that had employed

Deaver & Hannaford as a consultant.

The staff member, William K. Ris Jr., counsel to the Democrats on the Senate Commerce Committee, had many influential supporters. Among them were E. Pendleton James, the White House personnel director; Martin Anderson, the president's chief policy adviser; Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and Sen. Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Mr. Ris' opponents included Thomas C. Schumacher Jr., director of the California Trucking Association, an organization of trucking companies that has opposed trucking deregulation. Mr. Ris was a principal draftsman of the deregulation law, known as the Motor Carrier Act of 1980.

Mr. Schumacher's trucking association was a client of Deaver & Hannaford. Now called the Hannaford Co. Inc., the concern continues to do public relations work for the association and is paid about \$2,000 monthly, Mr. Schumacher said.

**Political Grounds Cited**

Mr. Schumacher, who said he has been a close friend of Mr. Deaver for 20 years, said in an interview that he had opposed Mr. Ris' candidacy at a meeting with Mr. Deaver and others in the White House in June. He said, however, that he objected to Mr. Ris, a Democrat, on political grounds and not because Mr. Ris favored deregulation.

Mr. Deaver said he had blocked Mr. Ris' appointment but not at Mr. Schumacher's request. He said



Michael K. Deaver

that Mr. Ris was a "Kennedy Democrat" and added, "I blocked it because he was not the kind of person who would be consistent with Ronald Reagan's philosophy. He had worked his entire professional life with the opposition. The thought of deregulation or the trucking industry never entered my mind."

Mr. Deaver's role in the Ris matter demonstrates that, except for the very highest posts personally handled by Mr. Reagan, it is virtually impossible for a key appointment to be made over the objection of one of the three top presidential aides, even if it is supported by Cabinet members and other White House officials. Edwin Meese 3d and James A. Baker 3d are the other two leading White House aides.

The name of another candidate for the Interstate Commerce Commission post, Thomas Domenich, a transportation economist from Vermont who is described as favoring deregulation, has been submitted by the White House personnel office and approved by all three aides.

# Reagan Aides to Urge \$45 Billion in New Taxes

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several senior White House advisers and administration budget officials plan to ask President Reagan to approve a total of \$45 billion in new taxes over the next two fiscal years.

An administration official said Sunday that the proposal — which would have to overcome Mr. Reagan's resistance — was based on new economic forecasts that would be disclosed to the president by midweek in a White House budget meeting.

Unlike previous economic forecasts that caused disputes in the administration over the accuracy of the pessimistic predictions, the new forecasts will have the support of the Treasury Department, the

Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers and the White House Office of Policy Development, the official said.

The proposed tax rises are favored by Reagan's three chief advisers, James A. Baker 3d, Michael K. Deaver and Edwin Meese 3d, he added.

**Tax Policy Discussed**

However, the administration's new economic projections are only slightly more optimistic than the budget office preliminary figures, which showed deficits of \$109 billion in 1982, \$152 billion in 1983 and \$162 billion in 1984, the official added.

Those preliminary predictions set off discussions over tax policy within the White House when they were disclosed to the press earlier

this month. Mr. Reagan originally sided with the supply-side economists who believe that any tax increase will diminish the stimulative effect of the president's program to reduce income taxes by 25 percent over three years.

But last week, Mr. Reagan was warned by his senior advisers and Republican congressional leaders that he would face a rebellion on Capitol Hill unless he introduced some revenue proposals to trim the soaring deficits.

The proposal being prepared for Mr. Reagan will call for a tax increase of \$15 billion in the 1983 fiscal year and \$30 billion in the 1984 fiscal year. However, this plan would leave in place the 25 percent income tax reductions already signed into law by Mr. Reagan, and would allow them to take effect as scheduled.

The administration official said that Reagan would be asked to choose from an array of tax increases, including excise taxes on alcohol and tobacco products. Other proposals include an import fee on oil and, despite Mr. Reagan's public opposition to it, a windfall profits tax on natural gas.

He added that the closing of loopholes in existing taxes, which the administration earlier predicted could produce about \$20 billion in the 1983 and 1984 fiscal years, also was still under consideration.

The tax increases would be proposed to the president with the argument that, at a time of recession and rising deficits, Congress would demand a "balanced program," including some revenue measures, rather than another round of spending cuts alone, the official said.

# Congress Quietly Moves to Restrict Immigration by Foreign Doctors

By David Shribman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Virtually unnoticed amid the last minute foreign aid, farm and pension bills Congress passed last week was a measure that could change the face of health care in the urban areas of the United States.

The measure, actually a series of amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, adjusts the requirements and extends the deadline for hiring foreign doctors who wish to practice in the United States. It is Congress's final notice to hospitals across the country that their dependence on foreign physicians must cease.

The amendments will have several effects. Among the more important, they would require all incoming foreign physicians to pass the visa qualifying examination, a rigorous test of medical competency that about 80 percent of foreign doctors fail. In the past, failure has not ruled out employment in public or voluntary hospitals. But it will after Dec. 31, 1983, and that will restrict immigration of foreign doctors. Americans who take their medical degrees abroad are not affected by the legislation.

**Troubling Implications**

The implications for hospitals in the Northeast are troubling; for New York City in particular, they are distressing. The latest figures indicate that foreign doctors account for more than three-quarters of the interest and residents in a dozen New York hospitals. They

constitute more than half the interns and residents in 23 of the city's hospitals and at least a quarter of the house officers in 34 city hospitals. Foreign physicians also make up much of the staff of New York State's mental hospitals, and they play important roles in hospitals in Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan and Ohio.

Since the 1960s, when the flood of immigrating physicians began, foreign doctors have tended to concentrate in inner-city medical facilities that have held little attraction for American physicians. Between 1963 and 1976 their numbers rose from 31,000 to more than 85,000. At their peak in 1972, foreign doctors constituted 46 percent of those who received licenses to practice medicine in the United States. Many have moved into fields, such as pediatrics, anesthesiology and rehabilitative medicine, less popular among their American counterparts.

Their presence in the nation's physician population has not proved an unqualified blessing. For one thing, it has produced a medical "brain drain" in countries that can ill afford the loss. A 1977 study, for example, showed that nearly two-fifths of the foreign doctors in the United States were from India and Pakistan, which have chronic physician shortages.

On this end, members of the American medical establishment have complained of language difficulties and cultural differences that adversely affect some foreign

physicians' ability to treat American patients. There has been furious debate in the medical fraternity over the adequacy of foreign medical school training programs.

"Some of these doctors graduated from Cambridge and London — in some instances, they have fit in very well and have made major contributions," said Dr. Kenneth Moritsugu, director of the division of medicine in the Department of Health and Human Services' Bureau of Health Professions. "Some of them, however, have graduated from very, very large classes and raise the issue of quality control."

Dr. Moritsugu said it was not unusual to find a foreign medical doctor practicing as a psychiatric officer in a state mental institution, "even though he is not adequately trained or sensitized to the American sociocultural system."

Since 1976, Congress has tried to reduce the size and importance of foreign physicians in urban medical facilities. It set December of last year as the cutoff for hospitals hiring new foreign physicians who had not passed the visa qualifying examination.

At the same time, Congress offered a slender carrot to medical facilities where an immediate cutoff of foreign staff would cause a "substantial disruption" in health services. Those institutions could receive waivers if they pledged to develop and implement plans to reduce their dependency on foreign doctors. To date, waivers have come primarily from the Northeast and Middle West.

**Slower Inflation Cool-Off Seen**

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Congressional Budget Office, in a preliminary, unpublished forecast, has anticipated that inflation will cool off much more slowly in the next several years than was predicted earlier this month by administration economists.

While the administration experts projected that inflation would be down to 3.5 percent by 1986, the congressional staff economists forecast a 1986 annual rate of inflation of 5.7 percent, according to congressional sources. Some private economists regard even that as too low.

In a seeming paradox, the inflation numbers from Capitol Hill were welcome news of a sort to the White House. Higher inflation means higher wages and corporate profits — and higher income taxes. More tax revenues would help to reduce future budget deficits.

But it was unwelcome news in that higher inflation drives up federal spending for civil servants' pensions, Social Security benefits, food stamps and other programs linked by law to the Consumer Price Index.

# Parishioners Vote to Demolish N.Y. Landmark

**United Press International**

NEW YORK — Parishioners of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church have narrowly approved the demolition of their landmark community house to make way for a \$500-million, high-rise office building proposed by a British real estate developer.

In ballots unsealed in state Supreme Court in Manhattan, the parishioners voted Friday by 375 to 354 in favor of the planned 29-story structure, which would be built on the site of church's community house and gardens.

The ballot settled a 14-month dispute between church officials, led by Rector Thomas Bowers, who argued that the project was necessary to ensure the church's solvency, and a committee seeking to protect the community house from demolition.

British developer Howard Ronson has promised to pay the church \$11 million in tax free bonds before construction on the tower begins. The church would also receive \$9.5 million a year for 40 years in rental payments.



**SPEEDING HOME** — Alexei Semyonov was issued a warning for speeding by a policeman in Brookline, Mass., as he and Liza Alexeyeva, his wife by a proxy marriage, traveled home after being reunited in Boston. He said he feared that Miss Alexeyeva's being allowed to leave the Soviet Union after the 17-day hunger strike by his stepfather and mother, Andrei D. Sakharov and Yelena G. Bonner, could result in more government reprisals against them.

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## Legitimacy in Poland

When the coup came in Poland, there was some reason to hope that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski was leading it in part in order to spare Poles the bloodier tragedy of direct Soviet intervention. The army's historic role as an agency of Polish and even anti-Soviet nationalism, Gen. Jaruzelski's reach for a military rather than an open Communist Party administration, his pledges not to go back to the system that Solidarity had overturned in August, 1980 — these and other considerations provided a slim basis, we thought — hoped — for reserving judgment on the general's character and purpose.

In the days since, however, Gen. Jaruzelski has shredded virtually every bit of the severely limited confidence that had been reposed in him — reposed, in the first instance, it must be added, by many Poles. He had promised not to turn guns on workers, and he has turned guns on workers. The cold and methodical violence of his coup has evoked the full-throated denunciation of the Catholic Church, which is not a radical force in Poland but which is a force crucial to the restoration of civility and peace. The workers whose interests and desires he professed to respect have veered away from him, in rage or in fear. By the stark evidence of Lech Walesa's continued silence, Gen. Jaruzelski has not been able to gain the trust of the one

person who is the demonstrated and, in a democratic sense, elected lay leader of most of the people of Poland.

The general remains, in brief, without legitimacy as a political authority. His claim to walk in the steps of Marshal Jozef Pilsudski, the still-respected Polish military ruler (1926-35) whom Gen. Jaruzelski has conspicuously invoked as his model, seems nowhere respected. He is being seen to act not as a Polish nationalist but as a Soviet stooge. The coup, so far, is Gen. Jaruzelski's shame.

If the general has any lingering desire to be accepted by his countrymen and by history as a genuinely Polish figure, then his duty is clear. He must do whatever is necessary to persuade the figures who are the unchallenged moral and political leaders of Poland — Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Mr. Walesa — to join him in re-establishing an order that enjoyed the respect of the Polish people. Poland was never, after all, a country like the Soviet Union, one without a strong tradition of individual liberty. The church helped keep glowing, through the decades of Soviet-imposed Communist rule, the embers that the Solidarity movement blew into a great popular fire. That is the reality in Poland. To suppress it is to assault the spirit as well as the body of the Polish nation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Death in Moscow

Everyone has heard of Andrei Sakharov, who put his life at risk so that a young woman could leave Russia and become wife to his stepson in America. Although banished and disgraced, he finally got his way on so small a matter — in part because everyone has heard of Andrei Sakharov.

An actress named Zoya Fyodorova was not so fortunate. Once she was a star in Soviet films and was twice a Laureate of Stalin, which allowed her to visit embassies that are off limits to ordinary Russians. During World War II she met a U.S. Navy captain. They loved, and for this he was expelled. Only years later did he learn that she had given birth to a daughter, Victoria, named after the V-E Day on which they parted.

The mother paid. Charged with treason, she was imprisoned for eight years, to be released only after Stalin's death. She was free to perform again, but an unforgiving KGB continued to harass her. She finally managed to locate Jack Tate — by then an admiral — but it took an international uproar for the

Soviet authorities to permit a simple human gesture. In 1975, Victoria was finally allowed to come to America and meet her father. Victoria Fyodorova, who now lives in Stamford, Conn., told her story two years ago in a book dedicated to "My dearest Mamatchka, whose love has guided me through good times and bad, whether near to me or far away, and who is in my thoughts forever."

Earlier this month, Zoya Fyodorova was reportedly found dead in her Moscow apartment, a bullet in her skull. Her daughter was initially informed of a heart attack. But a family friend saw the death certificate citing a violent death, and Soviet "sources" tardily reported that she was killed during a robbery. Victoria and her American husband believe it was a more deliberate kind of murder.

Whom to believe? Robberies do happen, even in Moscow. But any "accident" is suspect in a society that scents treason in a wartime romance, when America and the Soviet Union were allies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Congress and Policy

The terms of the continuing resolution, passed by Congress in its pre-holiday rush, represent a large change in America's definition of federal responsibility and in the role of Congress in contriving that definition. The cuts in domestic spending made by the measure are real and big — bigger than you probably would have thought if you had been following the budget process piecemeal. Remember that roughly four-fifths of the budget is off limits because it involves defense, Social Security or another untouchable, such as the FBI. The vulnerable remainder would have been in the range of \$155 billion under the Carter budget for this year. Spending in this part of the budget has been cut by perhaps a third. One of the curiosities of this whole process is that no one is quite sure.

The president proposed his first round of budget cuts last March. During the summer, Congress gave him most of what he wanted. In September he asked for a further cut of at least 12 percent in most domestic programs. Congress balked. By Thanksgiving it had agreed on a measure that included less than a fourth of the new savings the president sought. The president vetoed the bill and shut down much of the government. Congress hastily passed a short-term spending measure and negotiations began again.

This time the White House did better. It lined up Republican leaders in both houses, hammered out a detailed agreement acceptable to the president, made a few concessions to moderate Republicans and Southern Democrats in the House, and rammed the compromise through both houses in time to get Congress home for Christmas.

The final bargaining involved about \$4 billion. However, the full reduction in domestic spending implied by the resolution is many

times that amount. The agreement reached by the Office of Management and Budget and the Republican leadership set the base level for each individual program at the lowest amount previously voted by either the House or Senate or — if the full Senate had not acted — recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Against this base, which in some instances already included the 12-percent cut asked for in September, an additional reduction averaging 4 percent is to be applied by the administration. The president thus obtained an overall cut in domestic spending that not only met but substantially exceeded his March request.

The lost \$50 billion would have bought many government services — everything from public housing and help for elderly shut-ins to mine inspections and basic scientific research. Some programs, in particular those run by state and local governments, will have to be cut back even more sharply than the resolution implies in order to make up for overspending in the months before the final cuts were imposed.

It will be many months before anyone knows exactly what changes have been made in the many services the government provided or supported. Meanwhile, enormous disruption and inefficiency are taking place at all levels of government as agencies struggle to reduce their staffs, reshuffle the remaining employees and figure out what can still be done. When Congress returns from its holiday, it may, as Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker has suggested, want to reconsider some of what it has done to government services. It may also want to reconsider its recent method of participating in the making of government policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

**On Amnesty's Strain for Balance**  
 Is the arrest of draft-evaders in Switzerland, West Germany, France or Italy really equitable with internment in a gulag for 10 or more years? Are mass executions in Iran truly comparable with the imposition of prison sentences on European terrorists convicted of murder? We don't suggest that Amnesty International really thinks so, but when

that organization's annual report uses similar wording when referring to the two types of incident, it inevitably gives an unfortunate impression. The authors of the report are of course straining every nerve to seem balanced in their attitude to the world's political systems, but a little more sense of discrimination seems urgently desirable.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## Dec. 22: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

**1906: On Reform in Persia**  
 PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "One uncertain factor in the Persian situation is the successor of the existing shah. By one group he is described as an out-and-out reactionary; by another, as a man of liberal tendencies, whose accession to the throne should mark a period of prosperity for Persia. Mohammed Ali has now under his consideration a comprehensive scheme of reforms with which he purposes to inaugurate his reign. There is undoubtedly scope for a reformer in Persia, as incapable rulers and the intrigues of foreign powers — that is, Russia and England — each actuated by insane jealousy and distrust of the other have reduced the country to an appalling condition of wretchedness."

**1931: Franco-Soviet Pact**  
 PARIS — The French Nationalist paper, the Echo de Paris, has published what is supposedly a first draft of a political treaty between France and Soviet Russia. By the terms of the proposed pact, France undertakes not to join with any other country to refuse the purchase or sale of Soviet goods, and also not to tolerate anti-Bolshevik organizations in France, which claim sovereignty over any portion of Russian territory. The Franco-Russian pact project has been known to be in existence for some time. It will be signed formally when similar treaties are concluded between Russia and its neighbors, including Poland. Romania is still standing out, owing to the dispute over Bessarabia.

# If Mightily Armed Russia Finally Explodes

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Suppression of the Polish workers' attempt to force reform on a bankrupt regime has profound meanings for Communism everywhere, as Enrico Berlinguer said last week. The Italian Communist leader was evidently thinking primarily of his own country. His assessment also applies to the Soviet Union.

The historic uniqueness of the 17-month Polish search for change without violence was precisely that it came from workers and peasants, Marxists' "masses" in whose interest the rulers claim to justify their hold on power.

Despite a new spurt of Moscow propaganda concocting "U.S. instructions to stage a coup" in Poland, only willful self-deceivers can fail to realize that there was nothing "counterrevolutionary" about Solidarity's goals. On the contrary, they were a demand that at last some of Communism's shining promises be delivered to the people in whose name it was imposed.

The military response said, in effect, that this cannot be. Power is held to protect and preserve power.

It is time to think of what this implies for the longer term in the Soviet Union, and the consequences for the West. The dangers beyond the horizon will not be averted if they are not foreseen.

Leonid Brezhnev has just celebrated his 75th birthday, and while his stamina has

proved remarkable, he is not eternal. During his 17 years of rule, Soviet society has been congealed. There is no longer even talk of reform, as there was every few years under his three predecessors.

The Soviet Union will observe the 65th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1982. Far from "overruling the West in living standards by 1980," as Nikita Khrushchev once boasted, its economy creaks and groans with pain. If ordinary Russians have little sympathy for Poland, it is not only traditional animosity but because they know ordinary Poles, though deeply aggrieved, live better than they do.

The "new generation" of Soviet leadership, men between 40 and 60, is aware of the failures. It is largely composed of technicians, and the best available reports from that opaque society speak of them as modernists but not liberals. Change, when it comes as it must, is likely to be an attempt at even more oppressive efficiency, not relaxation.

If the Polish experiment taught anything to those in the Soviet apparatus who wonder how to face the future, it was probably to reinforce fear of the slightest challenge from below. Once again, it has been demonstrated that there is no magic formula for taming the system peacefully.

Meanwhile, the Russian dissidents have been wiped out. It is clear now that their humanism represented only an intellectual eccentricity in a vast murk, and their rationalism was not the tip of an iceberg but an isolated spark.

Daniel Vernet, Le Monde's former Moscow correspondent, summed up the findings of his years there with a gloomy picture of a frozen society existing only by a kind of schizophrenic separation between the official ritual and reality. He aptly described Andrei Sakharov, the martyr to sanity, as a "child of the enlightenment lost in the totalitarian wilderness."

So there is no hint, no faint gleam visible of hope for gradual improvement of Soviet life, for constructive release of pent-up Russian passion and talent. The morbid, universal cruelty of the Stalin era is past. That was a relief which probably made Brezhnev's stagnant stability tolerable for so long. Authority has learned to be more selective, more cleverly arbitrary in exacting submission.

Yet these people are not mummies or robots. They are human and will not live forever in a dreary limbo without prospect of success. What must worry us is not that the Soviet Union will go on and on unchanged and insensitive to the aspira-

tions of the ruled. It is that one day this society may explode with all the raging fury of the revolution against czarist tyranny in 1917, but with far greater menace.

The Soviet Union has built great nuclear might. It is armed to an awesome level never seen before. There can be no assurance that the deepest imaginable panic, which defiance at home would inspire in its rulers, would not prompt them to strike with all the force at their command, to strike abroad as well in a desperate attempt to mobilize their people's xenophobic reflexes and so restore control.

It is in the interest of the West, and all the world, that change in the Soviet Union come without upheaval. But if Brezhnev's successors also fail to advance and ease their society, we must wonder how long their people's patience will endure. The hope that Poland would find the way, would point the direction for these regimes to emerge from their self-construed impasse, has been lost. That perhaps is the gravest loss of all.

There is all the more reason now to press for limiting nuclear weapons and stopping the arms race. The Soviet obsession with threats to their system may be more real than we think, but it isn't a threat from abroad. The danger, for all of us, lies within.

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## Experts' Options for Poland: Grim, Grimmer or Grimmest

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — When the full weight of martial law is pressing down on Poland, with communications patchy and one guess as good as another, a sampling of academic analysis helps clear the mind.

The "options" and "alternative scenarios" of the scholars are offered without warranty. They are as subject as those of the commentators and government leaders to correction in the face of necessarily unpredictable events. But they have a refreshing ring of certitude that is denied to those encumbered with official responsibility or with the pressure of daily reporting of fleeting rumor and transitory twists and turns.

The following assessment of what is in store for Poland is a composite, assembled selectively from a brain trust of Soviet and Polish experts in and outside gov-

ernment. It runs a fairly narrow gamut: grim, grimmer, grimmest.

The best that can now be expected is, first, a prolonged period of essentially military rule by the new Military Council for National Salvation under Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Second, this means a rough roll-back of just about everything accomplished by Lech Walesa's independent union movement, Solidarity, since its beginning in a wave of strikes in the summer of 1980: national trade unionism, expanded freedom of expression, and a voice and a force in political as distinct from economic affairs.

"Solidarity has been headed off by the arrests of all the top people," says Vladimir Petrov, professor of Soviet studies at George Washington University. "All the

troublemakers are behind bars." It is Petrov's view that Solidarity had been disintegrating all through the slow takeover of militants who were forcing Walesa's hand.

"Breaking the back of Solidarity," as one administration expert puts it, is the military regime's primary objective. But most authorities also see it in a slightly more positive light: as the prerequisite, in the thinking of the new Polish junta, to a measure of "reconciliation," carefully controlled.

This "option" is described by Prof. Dimitri Simes of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies as "Hungary-plus." He means a modest return to "pluralism and independent political forces" and even a limited right to strike, but no voice for the unions in "grand policy." The

Communist Party (and the military) would be in control.

Petrov agrees that "once order is restored, the moderates could be brought back." Some think negotiations could even be resumed with a chastened, forcefully "reformed" Solidarity, strictly on economic matters. But all this presupposes generous Soviet economic aid, sufficient to pull Poland back from the brink of economic catastrophe — a dubious hope.

That is what makes even the best outcome grim. A cold and cruel winter lies ahead, under the best circumstances. The extent to which the military feels the need to crack down with harsh repression, and doubts that food shortages and other deprivations can be dealt with by military rule — those are the unknowables that would

spell the difference between grim and grimmer.

The grimmest outcome is obvious: a breakdown of public order, a refusal of Polish Army units to carry out orders to shoot rioters or strikers, sabotage of vital Soviet communication links through Poland to East Germany, a form of civil war, Soviet military intervention and suppression by force.

The consequences and repercussions scarcely need laboring. They would be measured in the degree of anarchy, bloodshed, starvation and repressive Soviet rule inside Poland. Outside, the effects on East-West relations, across the board, would be incalculable. But unless you see some silver lining in the brazen effect that Poland's troubles might have on the Western Alliance, they would be almost uniformly adverse, for a long time.

They would be adverse, as well, for the Soviets within their own bloc and in the Third World, the more so because suppression of the Poles would not be the same thing as Czechoslovakia, 1968. "If the Soviets are drawn in," says Simes, "there will be purges and a new, conservative, pro-Soviet government." The crackdown, he believes, would be "very nasty." Polish hostility to the Communist government is "far greater" than was that of the Czechs. His second option — Soviet military intervention — he calls "Czech-plus."

None of the scholars to whom I talked doubts that the Soviets would move in force if they saw their security threatened, and never mind the stern warnings of the Reagan administration and other Western governments. Still less do they doubt that the Soviet hand is very much in everything the Jaruzelski government is doing. They lay no claim to being able to say which way it will go. They deal in "alternative scenarios" — excluding only one.

The clock, it is generally agreed, can no longer be turned back to, let us say, a month ago. Even with the most optimistic scenario, Petrov figures, "Much will be lost. Free expression in Poland is irretrievable for as far ahead as you can see."

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"The Party Says, Eat!"

## Nothing Much Works For Central America

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Central America confronts anti-Communism with a double failure. The tactic of backing tough military regimes does not work. But neither does the policy of trying to woo the left by sweet reason.

In these sly circumstances, the sane response is to loud lights and move along the hard path of economic improvement and democratic choice. Which is what the Reagan administration, after much bluster and confusion, has finally agreed to do.

The administration came to power breathing fire on Central America. The president had talked of blockading Cuba. His chief policy adviser, Edwin Meese, spoke darkly of pressures on Castro. Secretary of State Alexander Haig asserted the need to stop the expansion of Soviet power in the American backyard, and identified two test cases.

El Salvador was one. Behind a legitimate government headed by Christian Democrat José Napoleón Duarte is a rightist military junta opposed by a guerrilla movement armed with Soviet weapons sent through Cuba and Nicaragua. A civil war has been raging for months, with thousands of victims, many of them wiped out by government troops.

50,000 men with help from 2,000 Cuban advisers.

Blocking Marxist takeover of Nicaragua has been a prime objective of the Reagan administration. Meese and Haig have cried havoc and issued warnings. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders met Sandinista leaders and read them the riot act. His office prepared an "options paper" that included possible military pressure.

But the rhetoric found little support in the United States. Even the Pentagon raised objections against serious military moves. The White House quickly subordinated action in Central America to its interests in economic policy.

**Climbdown**  
 More recently, as part of a peace initiative in Europe, Reagan has forsown bellicose intentions in Central America. Asked at his Nov. 10 news conference about the possibility of military intervention against Castro, he said: "We have no plans for putting combat troops anywhere in the world."

Secretary Haig made the climb-down official when he told the Organization of American States that the United States would try "first to reaffirm and promote democracy," and second "to create new economic opportunity." As for military action, he said: "The United States is prepared to join others in doing whatever is prudent and necessary to prevent any country in Central America from becoming a platform of terror and war in the region."

Collective action is theoretically possible, but nobody mindful of opinion south of the border can believe that short of harsh Soviet intervention, there will be joint military action with the Yankees. So, in effect, the Reagan administration has settled down to a long, hard slog in Central America.

This probably makes sense. But it is not as though an economic program is ready, or a magic carpet for transporting democracy. Moreover, if there hadn't been so much big talk at first, there would be no need now to retreat.

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## The Congress Is Out, Poor Thing

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — This Christmas season is going to test the compassion of the American people. Communities all across the country will be receiving into their midst dozens of veterans of one of the cruelest struggles in U.S. history, people whose seamed faces and staring eyes are mute testimony to the horrors they have seen since they left their friends and neighbors a year ago.

I refer to the members of the 97th Congress, returning from the legislative battles of Washington to spend the holidays with their families and loved ones.

There should be pity for Senator Spender and Congressman Contreras. This Congress has been a horror show for them. Two good Democrats, and now they can't win for losing. Not one new program, not one new agency, not one rotten little pilot project they can pin on the wall and send out a press release to brag about.

They might as well not have re-elected. Before their committees got untraced last spring, the crazy House and Senate passed a budget bill ordering them to cut everything they didn't come to Congress to cut. They came to create.

But there is this little David Stockman — a guerrilla who never sleeps, who needs a haircut, armed with nothing but a hand computer he probably captured in a raid on the Appropriations Committee. And suddenly he's whipping around Democrats as if they weren't the best-fed, best-paid Congress in the world.

And that old corder wobbling down Main Street? That is Repre-

sentative Reliable, the man they call the conservative's conservative. Is he talking to himself? No wonder. After 16 years of serving with spineless big-spending presidents, he finally had a commander in chief in Ronald Reagan, he and other real Republicans could respect. And what did Reagan ask of him the other day? To vote for a foreign aid bill, that's what.

Old Reliable may not be ready to talk about it. The shock is still too fresh. But that was not the only atrocity he witnessed and even participated in.

**Scared**  
 He was there with his good buddy, Congressman Corson, a real trooper even if he calls himself a Democrat, when they both voted to raise the debt ceiling past \$1 trillion. Corson and Reliable used to get sore when Lyndon Johnson had a \$100-billion budget. And here is Ronald Reagan maybe facing a \$100-billion deficit.

If you can't feel sorry for the veterans, at least show a little compassion for the youngsters, the first-termers. Americans wanted their taxes cut. Americans wanted the budget cut. Americans wanted less government. So Congress went out and did that hard job, just like patriotic politicians have always been ready to go out and do the people's bidding.

So now there's a recession. And record deficits. There are no more public service jobs. And the old Christmas card costs 20 cents to get there two days late.

And some people are mean enough to blame it on the Congress. Congress didn't know any of that was going to happen. The congressmen went off to Washington, a lot of them brand new, right out of congressional school on the West Assembly line, and they found themselves deep in the jungle.

They could never see the enemy — the lobbyists, the liberal press, the balky bureaucrats. The only way they knew they were out there was they could hear them laughing at their parties. Every now and then one of the youngsters would wander into the jungle of Washington and never be heard of again.

These young congressmen are frightened. They know they've got to go back up Capitol Hill next year. This Christmas could be the last they'll know as congressmen. A lot of them probably have a premonition that they're not coming back after 1982.

Whatever else you do this Christmas season, show a congressman your care, and if you can, make a senator smile. They may not find the words to thank you.

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Handwritten signature or mark in a box.

# Britain Launches Home Rule Effort in Ulster

## Minister Says He Sees a Fleeting Opportunity for Sectarian Compromise

By Leonard Downie Jr.  
*Washington Post Service*

LONDON — Moving quickly to take advantage of what is seen as a brief opportunity for sectarian compromise in British-ruled Northern Ireland, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is launching another major effort to give Ulster limited home rule with some share of power for the Catholic minority.

Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, James Prior, has said that he believes that moderate Protestants and Catholics have been given a new, if possibly fleeting, incentive to narrow their political differences by the recently increased influence of extremists on both sides.

The deaths of hunger strikers in the Maze prison earlier this year increased sympathy among the Catholic Irish nationalist minority for Provisional Irish Republican Army militants while the IRA's subsequent stepping-up of terrorist violence caused an angry backlash among the Protestant British unionist majority benefiting hard-liners led by the Rev. Ian Paisley.

**Shoring Power**

Explaining his unannounced political initiative to American journalists here last week, Mr. Prior said that the next month or two of intensive, informal negotiations with political and community leaders in Northern Ireland will help us decide whether we will be able to make some progress.

Mr. Prior said he is not seeking complete agreement on a new home rule plan, which has proved virtually impossible to achieve in the past. The Protestants have insisted on unfettered majority rule while the Catholics have demanded a guarantee of a sizable share of executive power they could never achieve at the polls as a perpetual one-third minority.

Instead, Mr. Prior said, he is trying to convince the two sides to narrow their differences and agree to disagree while acquiescing to a British government compromise.

British officials said that Mr. Prior will concentrate his attention on moderate Ulster politicians and risk further alienating Mr. Paisley, who has been openly courting confrontation with the British government since the recent wave of IRA violence and the establishment of a new governmental dialogue on Northern Ireland between Britain and Ireland. Mr. Paisley has drawn support from hard-line Protestant unionists who suspect that the British-Irish dialogue and Mr. Prior's political initiative are aimed at forcing the Protestants to accept the unification of Ulster and neighboring Ireland.

Mr. Prior said that the Thatcher government was "determined to

stay on course" and increase political and economic consultation between Dublin and London. He also said the government had ruled out any further integration of Ulster into Britain, "because it is not another Yorkshire or Norfolk," or any return to the absolute, discriminatory majority rule the Protestants had in Northern Ireland for 50 years until 1972.

But Mr. Prior also emphasized that both Dublin and London had agreed that Ulster could never be integrated constitutionally with Ireland in any way without the consent of a majority of its population. The only available choices, he said, are another attempt at setting limited home rule political cooperation or continuing with the status quo of direct rule from London.

Several recent opinion polls show that a majority of Protestants in Northern Ireland would agree to sharing home rule power with Catholics.

Some moderate Protestant unionist politicians have indicated they are ready to give ground if the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party also will compromise on how much power it seeks. "There has to be give by both the majority and the minority," one unionist member of the British Parliament said recently.

**Civil War Warning**

He and other moderate Protestants have urged British officials to move quickly with a home rule initiative to head off what they fear is Mr. Paisley's intention to try to seize total leadership of the Protestant community and break away from Britain. They have warned this could lead to civil war in Northern Ireland. They said British officials have told them any such move would be answered by a massive increase in British troops there.

British officials said, however, that growing Protestant unionist fears of being abandoned by Britain could influence moderate unionists to be more compromising. The sources said moderate Catholic Irish nationalists may be similarly influenced by pressure from the Irish government, which maintains close contact with them and generally approves of the Prior initiative.

Members of Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party in Parliament said the Ulster initiative could be a big political risk for her government. One said Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Prior could face a nasty fight in Parliament from hard-line unionists and Conservative rightists if Mr. Prior succeeds in drawing up home rule legislation.

But other Conservatives said Mrs. Thatcher gave Mr. Prior a "blank check" to try to break the political stalemate in Northern Ire-

land when he reluctantly agreed to be moved to his present post from a key economic position in her Cabinet a few months ago. Mrs. Thatcher also has been angered by recent personal attacks on her by Mr. Paisley and some of his political allies, according to those politicians, and might relish such a fight.

As a prominent Cabinet dissenter from much of Mrs. Thatcher's economic philosophy and style of government, Mr. Prior was believed to have been humiliated by her when she moved him to the Northern Ireland post. But a Thatcher aide said recently that, despite their differences, Mrs. Thatcher had great respect for Mr. Prior's ability and determination and would back completely the course he chose to take with his Ulster initiative.

Mr. Prior said he had no illusions about succeeding where a long line of predecessors have failed in Ulster. "Because of its present unsettled state," Mr. Prior said, "continuing the status quo may be the only choice we can adopt."

**Protestants Stun Talks**

BELFAST (Reuters) — Prominent Protestant politicians boycotted on Monday talks called by the British government to discuss the worsening economy in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Paisley's Democratic Unionists and James Molyneux's Official Unionists, the two biggest Protestant parties in the province, spurned the invitation for talks at Stormont Castle, headquarters of the British administration.

NEW YORK — A portrait of a New York City full of contradictions — of pride amid pervasive concern over crime, of slightly improved feelings about city life despite decaying confidence in its services — has emerged from a new survey.

It found, however, that New Yorkers' hope for their city's future has dimmed markedly. While more than three-quarters said they were proud to be New Yorkers, nearly half said they would prefer to be living somewhere else four years from now.

The survey by The New York Times, in which 1,146 residents of the city were interviewed by telephone between Dec. 7 and 14, sought opinions on a wide variety of aspects of city life and its political leaders.

Nearly half cited crime as the most important problem facing New York. Unemployment and economic problems, such as inflation and the high cost of living were next.

Black and Hispanic people tended to have a more negative view of the city's current state than did whites.

Most of those interviewed found aspects of city that would be hard to give up. The theater, opera, museums, and night life were mentioned most often. Also cited frequently were the energy of New York — its excitement, hustle and bustle and crowds; family and friends; transportation and convenience, and the wide array of stores and shops.

# New Yorkers Still Feel Civic Pride Despite Crime, Decay of Services

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — A portrait of a New York City full of contradictions — of pride amid pervasive concern over crime, of slightly improved feelings about city life despite decaying confidence in its services — has emerged from a new survey.

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# U.S. Holds 2 in Theft Of Test Data for Aliens

By Wayne King  
*New York Times Service*

SAN FRANCISCO — Two persons believed to be Taiwanese have been arrested here on charges of stealing test materials used to determine the admissibility of foreign students to U.S. universities. As a result, police are investigating the possibility that a "coaching school" has been set up to help young Taiwanese gain admission to U.S. schools.

A man and a woman were arrested Oct. 17. The man, identified by the district attorney's office as Che-tang wang, 26, was apprehended as he left a test center here. The woman, Jean Chen, 29, who had also been at the test center, was apparently arrested later. A preliminary hearing will be held Jan. 20.

Mary Churchill, assistant director of the information division for the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J., which prepared the standard test materials, confirmed that the company had alerted test monitors to be on the lookout for people stealing them.

**Copyright Infringement**

She said that this was only the second time that criminal, rather than civil, charges had been brought in such a case, but that the first case had been much more limited in scope. There have been about a dozen cases involving civil litigation to stop copyright infringement and unauthorized reproduction of test materials, she said.

Assistant District Attorney Christine Kasun, who is in charge of the case, refused to provide any details beyond the names of those arrested.

She confirmed, however, that the two had been charged with grand theft, a felony, in "stealing testing materials." She declined to

# Italy Trying to Stabilize Relations With Libya

By Sari Gilbert  
*International Herald Tribune*

ROME — Recent international events threaten to cast a shadow over Italy's special relationship with its former colony, Libya, despite efforts by Italian officials to keep relations on an even keel.

The close relationship between Italy and the North African country has been strained in recent months by the aggressive behavior toward the Italians of the Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi.

Less outspoken than the French government, which recently took public issue with U.S. charges that Libya was a destabilizing force, the Italian government is treading a more cautious path aimed at keeping a dialogue with Col. Qadhafi open while at the same time taking allied concerns into account.

Italian Foreign Ministry officials are known to believe that the isolation of Col. Qadhafi could help push him into the arms of the Soviet Union. This point of view is believed to explain — along with economic considerations — the general mildness of government reaction here to events involving Libya, such as the disappearance in September, 1978, of Lebanon's Shiite leader, Imam Moussa Sadr, on a trip from Tripoli to Rome, and the murders here last year of several of Col. Qadhafi's political opponents.

**Cooling Relations**

Nevertheless, French representations following Libya's intervention in Chad last December and later U.S. preoccupations have resulted in a cooling of Italy's relations with its former colony.

A long-promised official visit here by Col. Qadhafi has been repeatedly delayed. In October, when U.S. intelligence agencies reported threats to the safety of the U.S. ambassador in Rome, Maxwell Rabb, the Italians acted quickly to expel several potential Libyan troublemakers. And perhaps most significantly, a damper has gradually been put on Italian arms sales to Libya.

Although Italian officials emphasize that France and Britain sell more arms to Libya than does Italy, large Italian firms have sold Libya significant amounts of military equipment in recent years. At present, however, old contracts are being honored but new ones are not being authorized, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Bilateral relations between Italy and Libya turned sour in the fall when Col. Qadhafi denounced NATO bases in Sicily and made abrasive remarks about Italian

parties and government ministers. But although politically strained, Italian-Libyan relations are economically thriving. And some observers here believe that the government's measured reactions until recently reflect the desire not to damage commercial relations.

Libya now absorbs 6 percent of total Italian exports, which in the first six months of this year reached a record value of 2,061 billion lire (about \$9.8 billion).

**Buying Into Fiat**

As recently as last June, imports of Libyan crude represented 13.6 percent of Italy's oil needs. And Italy is Libya's single largest trading partner. Last year, 25 percent of total imports were Italian in origin.

Although precise figures are not available, the Libyans are also believed to have invested heavily in Italy, one reason — the Libyans say — why the country would be unlikely to encourage terrorism here.

In 1976, for example, the Libyan national bank purchased a 9.1-percent share in the Fiat automobile company, a recapitalization that will reportedly come to 13.4 percent by the end of next year.

However, political relations have not kept pace with this commercial boom, the major issue being that of the scheduled visit here by the Libyan leader, which has been delayed because of what a Foreign Ministry spokesman recently described as "recurrent elements of disturbance."

It is widely believed that Col. Qadhafi's interest in making an official visit to Italy reflects his belief that it would be a stepping stone to improving his relations with other Western European countries.

# 9 African Nations Sign Trade Treaty, Tanzania Decides Against Joining

*Reuters*

LUSAKA, Zambia — Nine African nations on Monday signed a treaty designed to ease trade in much of the eastern and southern parts of Africa. Several major countries — including Tanzania, which was not represented — did not sign the accord.

The treaty — known as the Preferential Trade Agreement — covers a broad range of measures for freer regional trade and cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport and communications. It was signed by the Comoros Islands, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Somalia, Uganda and Zambia.

Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe had delegations present at the ceremony but did not sign. Informed sources said they believed Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland might join Zimbabwe in signing the treaty next year.

Potential treaty adherents not attending the ceremony were Madagascar, Mozambique, the Seychelles and Tanzania. Tanzania's decision not to join came as a surprise to Western diplomats who questioned whether the trade agreement would survive without such a key country in the region.

Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere said he would not sign the accord because "the implications of the treaty for Tanzania's existing commitments for intra-African cooperation have not been adequately addressed."

**Legislators Back Belgian Program**

BRUSSELS — Belgium's Chamber of Representatives gave Premier Wilfried Martens approval Monday for his new government program, and political sources said he would seek emergency powers to enact it later this week.

Deputies voted 114-89 in favor of the program, which includes tax cuts for industry to boost output, wage restraint and sharp cuts in public spending. The government majority in the 212-member parliamentary chamber was bolstered by support from small rightist parties.

# El Salvador's Christmas: A Time for Forgetting

By Dial Torgerson  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

SAN SALVADOR — The holiday season has come to San Salvador — a time of Christmas carols and bombs.

With tinsel, ribbon and bright packages, the people here are trying to forget the kidnappings, the dead bodies, the civil war in the hills that takes its daily toll, and the bomb blasts that remind San Salvador that it cannot escape its small, sad place in history.

People who have money are spending it. In the Metrocenter shopping mall on the prosperous north side of El Salvador's capital, the shops are packed with holiday throngs. Escalators carry shoppers from one level of air-conditioned shops to another. Sweltering in the 80-degree Fahrenheit (27-degree Celsius) heat outside, toy stores, a Santa Claus is besieged by children of the well-to-do.

**Little Shops Busy**

In the jammed, narrow streets of central San Salvador, the crowds have less money to spend. But the little shops there are busy, too, selling merchandise that costs less but also comes brightly wrapped. Like the rich, the poor of El Salvador have much to forget this Christmas.

Since late 1979, a war between leftist guerrillas and the civilian-military junta has escalated, a bloodletting in which tens of thousands have died or disappeared.

At El Playón, a moonscape-like lava bed west of San Salvador, the remains of perhaps 30 bodies lie scattered among the black rocks, prey to vultures and wild dogs. The victims of vigilante justice, they will never be identified. Medical students have carried away some of the skeletons to use as study aids.

In San Salvador, Christmas looks like the holiday in a U.S. city: Christmas trees, Santa Claus, all the trimmings. The Christmas carols are American, the dance rhythms Latin. It is a festive holiday, not particularly religious.

At the U.S. Embassy, a fortress of concrete-block walls and sandbags, employees wrapped Christmas presents for the children of the Zaragoza Catholic Orphanage, where boys and girls left homeless by the war are cared for; many orphans still roam the streets.

The toys will be taken to the orphanage by members of the embassy's Marine Corps guard.

From the guerrillas come other

presents. From hideouts on the volcano that lies behind San Salvador's best residential neighborhood, the guerrillas slip out to bomb the towers that carry the capital's power lines. They also blow up telephone relay stations.

**Christmas Eve Mass Canceled**

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — El Salvador's Roman Catholic Church has canceled Christmas Eve Masses, citing the political violence in the country.

Chadian President Calls on OAU Unit To Fight or Leave

*Reuters*

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad has demanded that the African peacekeeping force assembling in his country fight alongside his troops against rebel forces or pull out, the Zairean news agency has reported.

In a dispatch from Libreville, Gabon Sunday, monitored here, the agency quoted Mr. Goukouni as saying he would ask the Organization of African Unity force to withdraw if it did not change its position.

The OAU has consistently said the troops — from Nigeria, Zaire and Senegal, with contingents due from Benin and Guinea — will not take sides and will only react if fired upon.

"The OAU wants to assign these troops the role of a buffer force. ... We do not agree with this and we can in this case demand that these troops return to their own countries," Mr. Goukouni said in Libreville, where he was attending a meeting.

Chad government troops are fighting in eastern Chad against the guerrilla forces of former Defense Minister Hissène Habré. The OAU peace force was set up after Libyan troops left Chad last month at Mr. Goukouni's request.

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# China Encouraging Some Religious Tolerance

By Christopher S. Wren  
*New York Times Service*  
**PEKING** — During the harsh years of China's Cultural Revolution, a family of Chinese Protestants in Shanghai set out for the old international church every Christmas Eve. It made no difference that the church had been shut and turned into a warehouse. For an hour, despite the winter cold, the family mounted their silent vigil outside the church, before wending their way home through the dark streets of Shanghai.

This week, the same family will celebrate Christmas inside their

church, with thousands of other Chinese who sustained their faith through that terrible decade.

Across China, 180 Protestant churches have reopened, according to the Rev. Chen Zemin, deputy principal of the Union Theological Seminary in Nanjing. Bishop Zhang Jiashu, vice president of the China Patriotic Catholic Association,

## China Says Russia Remains the Major Threat to Peace

**PEKING** — China said Monday that the Soviet Union remained the major threat to world peace but that both Moscow and Washington were using arms control negotiations as means to win supremacy.

The Chinese news agency said in a year-end commentary that two new trends had emerged this year — a hard-line approach to Moscow by the United States and a "peace offensive" by the Soviet Union.

But it was clear the major threat to world peace came from Moscow, the agency said. It said Russia had accelerated its nuclear missile program, staged maneuvers near Poland "for the purposes of armed intervention" and increased its military aid to Cuba to a record level.

It said Moscow had gone to the negotiating table in Geneva because it had run into difficulties at home and stood in isolation abroad. It had a bad harvest this year and support for Afghanistan, Vietnam and Cuba remained a heavy burden, the agency said.

The United States was negotiating arms limitation because it had to accede to demands by its European allies "in exchange for their consent to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe," the agency added.

reports that more than 80 Catholic churches are also operating. Last week, two bishops were consecrated by the Chinese Catholic Church, and two more were scheduled to be consecrated later.

Whether the freedom is indeed complete is open to interpretation. A new religious tolerance extends to Moslems and Buddhists too — but it is all very much on the sufferance of Deng Xiaoping's regime. That regime enjoins Moslems and Buddhists to avoid arousing nationalist sentiments, particularly in sensitive minority regions like Xinjiang and Tibet, and encourages Christians to distance themselves from their foreign missionary origins.

Last month, four elderly Chinese Catholic priests, three of them Jesuits, were arrested in Shanghai, along with some other Catholics.

In explaining the incident, Zhang Zhiyi, an official of the party committee responsible for maintaining links with nonparty groups, told a gathering of Chinese religious leaders that "counter-revolutionaries hidden in religious circles" had engaged in "criminal activities" on behalf of the Vatican to undermine the independent Chinese Catholic Church.

Chinese Catholic Church officials said Sunday that the four priests had been arrested on charges of loyalty to the Vatican and of causing riots by spreading rumors about an appearance of the Virgin Mary, the Associated Press reported from Peking.

[The Rev. Shen Baozi, who serves as secretary-general to the bishop of Shanghai, said the four "have relentlessly followed the guidelines set by the Vatican and engaged in activities that were aimed at splitting our church."

Western sources familiar with Chinese Catholic affairs said about 20 people, including the four priests, were arrested on Nov. 19.

[The four arrested priests, all Jesuits, were identified as Vincent Zhu Hongshen, 65, Joseph Chen Yongtang, 73, Stanislaus Shen Bailun, 73, and Chen Zhaichun, no age given.

[Father Shen said the four and their followers had printed pamphlets and circulated rumors that led to large disturbances in March by crowds expecting an appearance by the Virgin Mary at the church of St. Maria in Sheshan, nine miles southwest of Shanghai.]

Mutual Accommodation  
Religious life in China is at the moment a matter of mutual accommodation. The government has rewarded those "patriotic" religious organizations that do not challenge the authority of the state. The Protestant seminary in Nanjing, once ransacked by Red Guards, reopened last March, and there has been talk of starting a Catholic theological college in Peking. In Ningxia, funds have been allocated to set up a Moslem food-stuffs industry complying with

Islamic dietary laws for the region's one million Moslems. And some young Buddhist monks are again studying at Peking's Fayuan temple, which was a storehouse in the Cultural Revolution.

In return for such concessions, churches seem eager to prove their patriotism by backing the government's policies. At a tea party in Peking a week ago, Protestant, Catholic, Buddhist, Moslem and Taoist notables pledged to work together in the campaigns to modernize the country and to achieve reunification with Taiwan.

**Gaining Respect**  
Many Chinese Christians, like Mr. Chen, contend that Christianity in China is stronger for having severed its Western ties, which historically were associated with foreign domination. The Protestants formed the "Three Self Patriotic Movement," pledging to make their church self-administering, self-sustaining and self-propagating. "Now we have identified ourselves with the Chinese people, so Christianity has gained respect," Mr. Chen said.

The Catholics have had more difficulty rendering unto Peking what some believe should be reserved for the Vatican. The strains became visible last summer when the Chinese government vetoed Pope John Paul II's appointment of Msgr. Deng Yiming, a Jesuit imprisoned for 22 years, as new archbishop of Guangdong province. This blow to Vatican hopes for reconciliation was followed by the consecration in Peking of several Chinese bishops without Rome's consent.

The Protestants worry about having their delicate coexistence with the state jeopardized by interference from well-meaning sympathizers overseas. A Western evangelical group last summer claimed to have landed a million Chinese-language Bibles on a beach near Shantou. Protestant officials confirm the smuggling took place but say the tide washed most Bibles out to sea while the militia seized the rest.

**Rightists Kidnap 25, Slay 6 in Guatemala**  
*The Associated Press*  
**GUATEMALA CITY** — One hundred heavily armed men, members of a rightist "death squad" raided La Capellania, a village located 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of here, kidnaped 25 peasants and later killed six of them, police said.

A police report on Sunday identified the gunmen as members of a secret anti-Communist army, one of three rightist squads that hunt down leftists in an underground war against four leftist guerrilla groups seeking power. About 300 persons a month have been killed in the violence during the past two years in Guatemala.



Captured Soviet soldiers who were interviewed by journalists at an Afghan guerrilla base at Allah Jirga. From left, Valeri Didenko, Yuri Povarnitsyn and Mohammed Yazkuyev Kuli.

## 3 Russians Expecting Death in Afghan Camp

The writer of the following dispatch was one of several journalists who interviewed three Soviet prisoners in Afghanistan after an Afghan insurgent group arranged for them to travel clandestinely to a guerrilla-held base. He transmitted the dispatch from Pakistan.

By Barry Schlichter  
*The Associated Press*

**ALLAH JIRGA, Afghanistan** — Two teen-age Soviet soldiers held prisoner for months by an Afghan resistance party say they expect certain execution unless their Moslem fundamentalist captors no longer find them useful for propaganda purposes.

"We are kept alive to be shown to journalists," Sgt. Yuri Grigorovich Povarnitsyn, 19, told a group of Western, Chinese and Iranian reporters at a fortified resistance base, an overrun Afghan Army post located about 12 miles (20 kilometers) from the Pakistan border in Afghanistan's Zabul province.

The sergeant was asked what would happen to him after his captors, the Hezb-i Islami (Islamic Party) led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, found him useless for propaganda. The lanky Soviet soldier replied quickly through an interpreter: "Of course, they will slit our throats." Another prisoner, Pvt. Valeri Anatolevich Didenko, 18, said he agreed.

Base commander Zaffaruddin Khan, 26, said the Russians would "remain prisoners as long as they can serve as symbols of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan." Afterward, they would be tried under Islamic law and most probably executed unless they convert to Islam.

Sgt. Povarnitsyn and Pvt. Didenko say they have no intention of becoming Moslems. But a third prisoner, Mohammed Yazkuyev Kuli, 19, who was born of Moslem parents in Turkmenistan, Soviet Central Asia, might be spared because he is studying the Koran, the Islamic holy book, said Mr. Khan.

Gulbuddin faction officials say a prisoner swap is out of the question. "If we exchange our prisoners for jailed Afghans, the Soviets and their puppets will just arrest more and execute them," said Mangal Hussain, a Gulbuddin spokesman. However, no formal decision has been taken, he said.

## Veterans Urge Hanoi To Seek U.S. Help in Search for Dead GIs

By Bernard Weinraub  
*New York Times Service*  
**HANOI** — After meeting with Hanoi officials, four U.S. veterans of the Vietnam War expressed hope that the emotional issue of the 2,500 U.S. servicemen still missing in Southeast Asia could be resolved in the near future.

Robert O. Muller, executive director of the Vietnam Veterans of America, the leader of the visiting group, urged the Vietnamese to invite the United States to send personnel to assist in the search for the missing Americans. Such a step, he said, would "substantially improve" relations with the United States and ease the "logistical burdens" for the Vietnamese.

Most of the 2,500 servicemen missing in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are believed dead.

Vo Hoang, director of the Vietnamese office in charge of finding missing Americans, said that the "logistical problems were enormous" in sending helicopters and search parties to jungles to hunt for the remains. Mr. Hoang told Mr. Muller that there was "considerable hostility" in villages to search parties looking for Americans.

"The village people ask why are we doing this for the Americans," Mr. Hoang said. "Why don't we dwell on the past? Why don't we build the future?"

Nonetheless, Mr. Muller, a 36-year-old former Marine, said that the Vietnamese "viewed with interest" his group's proposal to send Americans to Vietnam to join the search.

"This type of move would remove a very clear obstacle to the development of relations between Hanoi and the United States," Mr. Muller said. "We told them that, and they knew it."

## Swiss Government Says the Country Should Join UN

**BERN** — The Swiss Cabinet proposed Monday that Switzerland, where the United Nations has its European headquarters, should officially join the world body.

Backing from parliament for the move is likely to be a formality, but approval from the nation might be another matter.

Decisions on laws and international treaties must be put to a referendum under Swiss law. Officials said a vote could take place before the end of 1983. An opinion poll in October found that 37 percent of those interviewed were against joining and only 33 percent were in favor.

Switzerland is already a member of the major UN subsidiary bodies and host to some, such as the World Health Organization and the International Labor Organization, which are based in Geneva.

Several centrist and rightist politicians said Monday that they had set up a committee to oppose Swiss membership to the United Nations. They said the committee would inform citizens about what they called "the dangers of such a move for the future of our country, particularly our neutrality."

## Wreath for Ho Chi Minh

The Vietnamese, in a meeting Sunday with the four Americans who are here unofficially, also promised to allow more Vietnam War veterans to visit the country.

"I get the distinct sense that the Vietnamese want to have good relations with the United States government," Mr. Muller said.

Other members of the group who are visiting Vietnam for six days are Michael Harbert, a former Air Force sergeant; Tom Bird, an infantryman during the war with the 1st Air Cavalry Division, and John Terzano, a former Navy seaman. All are members of the Vietnam Veterans of America.

Sunday morning the group reluctantly agreed to a Vietnamese

## Iran Executes 18 Kurds

**LONDON** — Eighteen Kurds have been executed by firing squad in Iran for attacking security forces, Tehran newspapers reported Monday.

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The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; André Chandernagor, Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and other senior government officials.

Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by André Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of French and foreign bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The latter will include: Rodolph Boniface, Chairman of Ford France; Jean Candois, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc; Jean-Luc Lagardère, Chairman of Matra; Bernard Lathière, President of Airbus Industries, and Yves Ragouneau, President of Sony France.

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# Top Pop, Jazz Records

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Following is a selection of the best of recent jazz and pop records, all suitable for Christmas gifts:

Egberto Gismonti's "Sanfona" (ECM) is a trip through Brazilian rhythms, musical forms and popular festivals, by way of jazz, led by a talented singer, composer and multi-instrumentalist. The journey begins with Maracatu, a feast dedicated to the gods of joy and drunkenness in the state of Pernambuco. Accompanied by percussion, the Maracatu procession winds through the streets behind a woman carrying a stick with a doll in fancy dress hanging from it. Three musicians using voice, Indian organ, 10-string guitar, piano, flute, saxophones and percussion then take us to meet Frevo, Samba, Elermas, De Repentes and Toadas. The voyage ends with a melancholy song of exile Gismonti wrote during a sentimental dusk in Spain. "Sanfona" brings the Brazilian/jazz fusion begun by Stan Getz to new heights.

"Ella Fitzgerald sings Antonio Carlos Jobim" (Pablo); Yves Montand, "Olympia 81" (Philips); Frank Sinatra, "She Shot Me Down" (Reprise); Three survivors who by the laws of nature and show business ought to be over the hill. Their voices are perhaps a bit cracked at the edges, but maturity has more than compensated. There are no better popular singers than this trio, who are better than ever.

Surrounded by Joe Pass, Zoot Sims, Clark Terry, Toots Thielemans and some incomparable Brazilians, Ella has never sounded more Fitzgerald-like. Songwriter Jobim ranks with Cole Porter; it is a revelation to hear "One-Note Samba," "Girl From Ipanema" and the rest with English lyrics. (She also sings a few numbers in Portuguese.)

Montand interprets his classy repertoire (arranged by Hubert Roelinge, former Hot Club de France clarinetist) of Jacques Prévert, Léo Ferré, Aragon and Bandelaire with a panache that projects audience enthusiasm, klieg lights and all the boulevards of Paris through your speakers.

As the director said to the composer when the heroine dies at the end of the movie: "More fiddles, Max." Sinatra's "She Shot Me Down" is a bunch of sentimental slop about lost women elevated to high art. Songs like "The Gal That Got Away," "Thanks for the Memory" and "Bang Bang (My Baby Shot Me Down)" are arranged by Gordon Jenkins, Don Costa and Nelson Riddle in the grand tragic style for the magnificent musical instrument that is Frank Sinatra.

Sonny Rollins, "The Alternative Rollins" (RCA): While John Coltrane was trying to catch up to Ornette Coleman in the early 1960s, Rollins "retired" and was reported by passers-by to be practicing his tenor saxophone on the Brooklyn Bridge. When he came back he made a record called "The Bridge," followed by "Now's the Time" and "The Standard Sonny Rollins" in 1964 and 1965. This album consists of previously unissued tracks out for the last two. Although 17 years old, the music can be filed under "modern jazz." Only recently have people like Archie Shepp and Arthur Blythe caught up with Rollins by combining abstract and traditional elements to forge a style out of a melange of styles.

Billy Joel, "Songs in the Attic" (Atlantic): It is easy to underestimate Joel's seemingly facile middle-class rage. This songwriter-pianist is situated just on the outskirts of the cliché, stylistically between Leon Russell, Elton John and Randy Newman. Raw guts haul him out of the wise-guy imitator category almost despite himself. Here he dusted off some of his older material, which has aged well, and recorded it live last year with powerful rock backing.

Ron Carter, "Super Strings" (Milestone); Art Pepper, "Winter Moon" (Galaxy): The attempt to get string sections to swing has been one of jazz's most dismal failures. But, powered by Jack DeJohnette's drumming and Carter's inventive arrangements and bass work, "Super Strings" lives up to its name.

Also saxophonist Pepper plays such melodies as "Here's That Rainy Day" and "Blues in the Night" (on clarinet) not unlike the way Sinatra might sing them. Improvising, he alternates sweet intervals with outside flurries and just enough silence in a personal style that renders such definitions as bebop, cool and free meaningless. Bill Holman's string arrangements swing just fine.

Aretha Franklin's "The Legendary Queen of Soul" (CBS) documents her unhappy years with CBS, before she moved to Atlantic to record "Respect," "Dr. Feelgood" and her other classics. John Hammond, the producer who discovered Billie Holiday, Bob Dylan and Bruce Springsteen, among others, signed the 18-year-old Franklin, calling her "an untamed genius... the best voice I've heard since Billie Holiday." But CBS packaged her to sound like Nat King Cole, Nancy Wilson, Dionne Warwick, Dinah Washington — everybody but herself. Here is the best of that period, including "Mockingbird," "Walk On By" and "Running Out of Fools." This naked look at Franklin's evolution proves how hard it is to kill genius.



Frederic Brenner's pictures of Hassidic Jews earned him the Niepce prize and an exhibit.

## A Cameraman Welcome in Mea Shearim

By C.G. Cupic  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — His pictures show bearded men, with long hair under black hats, clad in black overcoats, walking about a sunny, stone-built Mediterranean city. They are Hassidic Jews in the Mea Shearim quarter of Jerusalem, and the pictures by Frederic Brenner, a 22-year-old Parisian anthropology student, earned the Prix de Niepce.

"When I was 18 years old my parents sent me to Jerusalem to arouse and polish up my Judaism, and nothing did anything to me until I saw the bearded men dressed in black at the Western Wall. I was struck by their dedication, the serenity that flowed from them, so I followed. I heard they were stone-throwing fanatics, but I still managed to take some pictures of them," Brenner said here.

'Live by the Book'

On a second trip to Jerusalem, he took the pictures with him and showed them to orthodox Mea Shearim Jews. "They saw that I did not picture them as fanatics, but as people who live by the rules, by the book, where their culture and their existence was one. Reluctantly they let me photo-

graph them, invited me to their homes and even let me photograph their women."

The pictures from the second trip earned him the prize and an exhibition of his work at the National Institute for Photography at Chalon-sur-Saône.

Meanwhile, Brenner has turned his anthropology studies to a concentration on orthodox Jewish communities in different parts of the world.

The work is not always easy. He recently returned from Djerba, Tunisia, site of a major Jewish community and a historic synagogue, where after a week's stay he was "followed by police, called to the station and accused of being a spy. They said I had no rights to photograph Jews only, that I should do other things too. They let me off with a verbal understanding that I could continue to take pictures, but two days later they called me in again and said I did not have written permission for it. I left Tunisia earlier than planned, fearing that they might take away my films."

The exhibition is at the Musée Nicéphore Niepce, Quai Messageries, Chalon-sur-Saône, until Jan. 3.

## 'Dreamgirls': Making History on Broadway

By Frank Rich  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Broadway history is being made, you can feel it. While such moments are uncommonly rare these days, I'm here to report that one popped up at the Imperial Theater on Sunday night. Broadway history was made at the end of the first act of Michael Bennett's beautiful and heart-breaking new musical, "Dreamgirls."

"Dreamgirls" is the story of a black singing group that rises from the ghetto to national fame and fortune during the 1960s. Like the Supremes, to which they bear more than a passing resemblance, the Dreamgirls have their share of obstacles to overcome. At the end of Act I, the heroines are beginning to make it in Las Vegas, but there's

some nasty business to be dealt with backstage. The act's hard-driving manager, Curtis (Ben Harney), has come into the Dream's dressing room to inform Effie, who is both his lover and the group's best singer, that she is through.

Show-Biz Ghetto

Effie is through because the Dreamers are at last escaping the show-biz ghetto of rhythm and blues to cross over into the lucrative land of white pop. To take the final leap, the Dreamers must change their image — to a new, more glamorous look and a "lighter" sound. Effie no longer fits: she's fat, and her singing is anything but light. And, not only does Curtis have a sweet new Dream in costume ready to replace Effie on stage, he has chosen another

Dream to replace Effie in his bed. Jennifer Holliday, who plays Effie, begs Curtis to let her stay, in the song "And I Am Telling You I'm Not Going." In Holliday's ample body is a voice that, like Effie herself, won't take no for an answer. As Holliday physically tries to restrain her lover from leaving, her heart pours out in a dark and gutsy blues; then, without pause, her voice rises into a strangled cry.

Curtis departs, and Holliday keeps riding wave after wave of painful music — clutching her stomach, keeling over, insisting that the scoundrel who has dumped her is "the best man I'll ever know." It's a good thing that Act I ends soon thereafter. If the curtain didn't fall, the audience would probably cheer Holliday until dawn.

# The Glue of 50-Year Marriages

By Glenn Collins  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The discussion was about researchers' efforts to study mature marriages and two of the test subjects were speaking. "When you've been married to someone for 50 years, you have to ask yourself some questions," said Viola Berton, 73, to her husband, Jim, 81, who was seated at her side. "Why should I stay together with a man just because of the years I've invested? Shall I take a risk and move away? Do I love him enough to put up with his foibles?"

"Are they that bad?" asked Berton, with a Cheshire-cat grin.

"Well, I made my answer," continued Mrs. Berton with determination. "Every day is not perfect. The bluebird of happiness is a myth. But being married to Jim has meant a continual growing for me — spiritually, physically, sexually, you name it."

The Bertons have been married for 50 years and five months, and they represent a phenomenon that is receiving increasing attention from social-science investigators: the long-term marriage.

"As our longevity increases, and as our society becomes proportionately older, we will have an increasing number of couples who are married 50 years or more," said James A. Peterson, a University of Southern California sociologist who has studied the elderly for several decades.

'Golden Sunset'

According to the Census Bureau, the number of Americans aged 65 and older grew 27 percent from 1970 to 1980, more than twice the percentage increase in the total population. The bureau projects that the percentage of Americans in this age group will increase dramatically after 2000, as those in the baby-boom generation reach their retirement years.

"Although we're just beginning to study the qualities of long-term marriages, we do know a number of things," said Marcia E. Lasswell, professor of psychology at California State Polytechnic University in Pomona.

The half dozen studies of 50-year marriages over the last decade have tended to identify "golden sunset couples," said Lasswell, who has begun a pilot study of 30 couples married 50 years or more.

"Golden sunset" couples even seem to look alike — the cliché is of the happy couple walking hand in hand into the sunset," she said. These couples tell interviewers that they would certainly be together if they had to do all over again.

However, Lasswell said, "It's hard to imagine many of them saying that they wouldn't do it over again. After all those years together, they may need to think it's



Viola Berton, 73 and her husband, Jim, 81.

worthwhile." Supporting this view is a recent study by Judith Todd, a professor of psychology at California State University at Dominguez Hills who, with a co-researcher in Israel, found that long-term couples may find themselves in another kind of relationship: the "survivor marriage."

"Survivor" couples report that they are not happy, and that they feel trapped in the marriage," said Lasswell. "They say that they never had a chance to get out."

For 12 years Peterson studied families in the largest U.S. retirement community, Leisure World in Laguna Hills, Calif. He found that there were many stable marriages with little overt conflict.

"Who gives in to whom had been resolved a long time ago," he said. "There was very little excitement in these marriages." He did find creative marriages, "but unfortunately not very many of them."

In Between

Another study, by a sociologist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, George Rowe, found that those in 50-year marriages frequently identified the most intimate people in their lives as their children.

"I think we'll be finding that there are a small number of authentic 'golden sunset marriages,' a larger number of 'survivor marriages,' and a vast number of marriages that fall in between," said Lasswell. However, she said, the 50-year marriages examined by researchers 25 or 30 years from now may be unlike those of today.

"I think we'll see a very different model, where there will be many less 'survivor marriages,'" she said. "Since the 1960s, those in younger marriages have had the option of divorce — and for women, the option of work — that those married in the 1930s did not have. I believe we'll be seeing

many 50-year marriages that are second marriages."

Many problems in 50-year marriages arise from physical conditions; such as difficulties with sight and hearing, said Peterson. Other problems come from the sorrow of the accumulated losses of friends, relatives and mobility.

Although Jim and Viola Berton may fit the pattern of true "golden sunset" couples, their marriage is not typical of the majority of partners who have been together for 50 years. "They've lived together a long time, but very positively," said Peterson. "There is a special inner quality about them."

Those in more successful older marriages maintain the capacity to grow and change. Lasswell said. "Both partners are flexible, and can transcend traditional roles."

Viola Berton, a teacher, and school principal for 42 years, and Jim Berton, a clothing manufacturer for 60 years, live in the Glasswell Park section of Los Angeles. "Mrs. Berton was so busy with her career and her students," said her husband, "that she didn't get home till 7 o'clock, and I could never depend on her to do any cooking. But I secretly admired her for what she was doing."

"He supported me all along," Mrs. Berton said. "And now we continually try to do different things that vary our life, that bring excitement to it. Just the simple idea of going out to breakfast can be different."

"I told you she didn't like to cook," teased Berton.

Then he said, "Living with Mrs. Berton has been better and better every year."

This includes, both Bertons said, their sexual life. "Many people still seem shocked to learn that older people are interested in sex, but they are," said Mrs. Berton. "If he sees a gleam in my eyes, it's not from my bifocals."

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

### Market Summary

Dec. 21, 1981

#### Dow Jones Averages

Close	2812.48
High	2812.48
Low	2812.48
Open	2812.48

#### Market Diaries

NYSE	AMEX
Volume	1,234,567
Adv. Up	123
Decl. Down	456
Unch.	789
New Higs	101
New Lows	202

#### NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	123.45	+0.12
Amgen	45.67	+0.34
Amgen	45.67	+0.34
Amgen	45.67	+0.34
Amgen	45.67	+0.34

#### NYSE Index

Composite	123.45
Industrial	123.45
Transportation	123.45
Finance	123.45

#### Standard & Poors Index

Composite	123.45
Industrial	123.45
Transportation	123.45
Finance	123.45

#### AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	45.67	+0.34
Amgen	45.67	+0.34
Amgen	45.67	+0.34
Amgen	45.67	+0.34

#### AMEX Stock Index

High	123.45
Low	123.45
Close	123.45
Open	123.45

#### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dec 21	123.45
Dec 20	123.45
Dec 19	123.45
Dec 18	123.45
Dec 17	123.45

#### Dow Jones Bond Averages

10 Year	123.45
30 Year	123.45
1 Year	123.45
3 Month	123.45

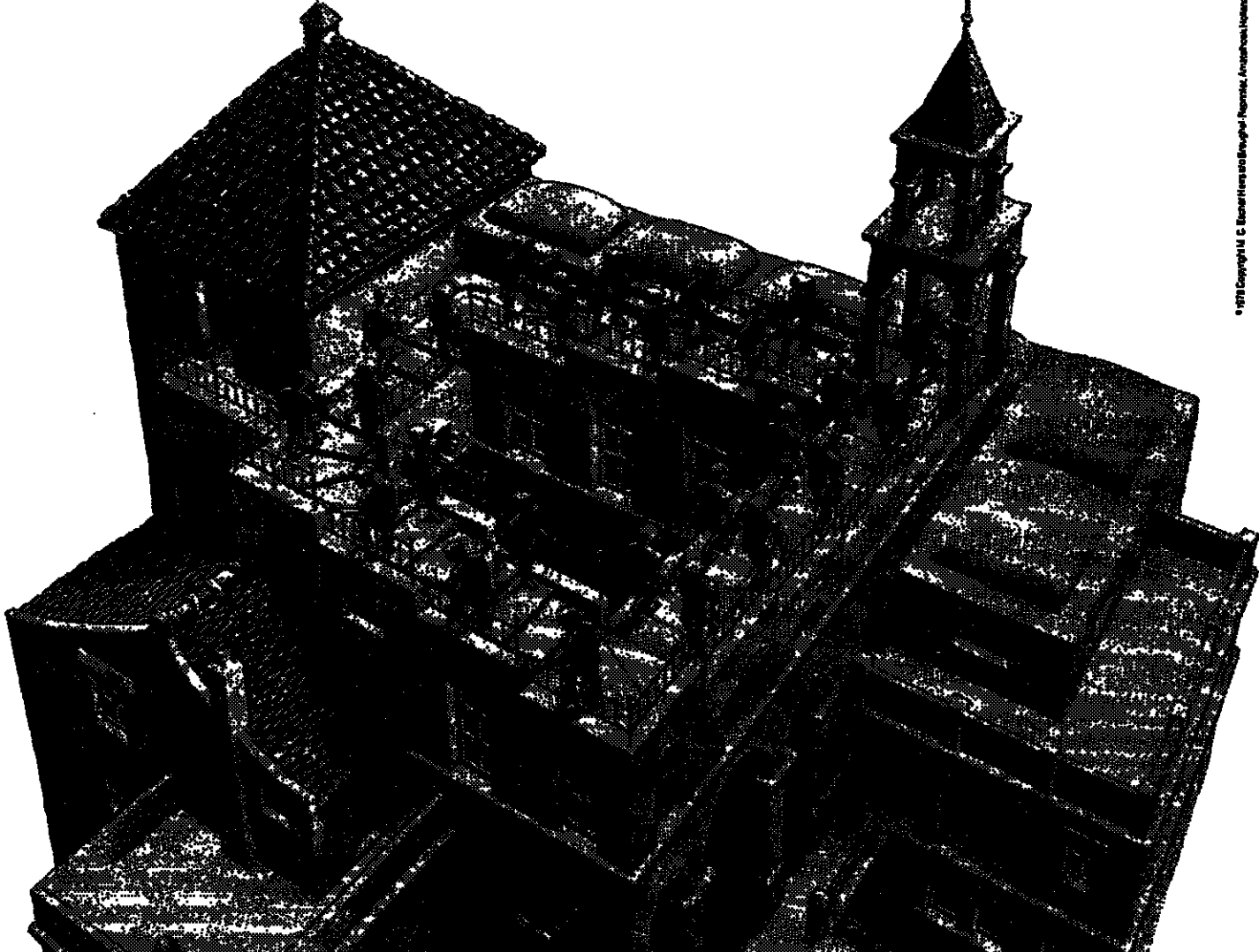
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open
12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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12 1/2	12 1/2	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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(Continued on Page 11)



BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Libya to Cut Some Oil Prices for Agip

ROME — Libya is cutting crude oil prices by between 50 cents and \$1.20 a barrel, oil industry sources here said Monday.

Fuji Photo Film Sees Continuing Expansion

TOKYO — Fuji Photo Film, announcing a 130 percent increase in profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 20, said Monday it expects a 10.7 percent net profit increase to about 40 billion yen (\$182 million) in the next fiscal year.

American Satellite Applies for New System

WASHINGTON — American Satellite Co. said Monday it has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for authorization to build, launch and operate a \$225-million domestic satellite system.

Veba Approves 18.4 Billion DM Program

DUSSELDORF — Veba Monday approved a group investment program of 18.4 billion Deutsche marks for the period 1982-86, of which 10.6 billion DM will be invested in electricity production.

Firms Buying 35% of Hongkong Telephone

HONG KONG — Hongkong Land Co. and JF Special Holdings announced Monday they intend to buy up to 35 percent of the stock of Hongkong Telephone Co. for as much as 32 Hong Kong dollars (\$5.65) a share.

Rio Tinto-Zinc Has 17.98% of Ward Stock

LONDON — Rio Tinto-Zinc said Monday it has acquired or received acceptances for 10.5 million Thomas W. Ward shares, or 17.98 percent of the company.

Dresdner to Sell Stake in Construction Firm

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank said Monday it is selling its 50 percent stake in the construction company Bilfinger und Berger to the holding company FGI Frankfurt Gesellschaft für Industriewerke, in an agreement worth about 133 million Deutsche marks.

AEG, Peugeot Unit in Electric Tools Venture

FRANKFURT — AEG-Telefunken said Monday it and Aciers et Outillage Peugeot, a subsidiary of Peugeot, signed an agreement on a joint electric tools venture.

W. German Money Stock Grows 3 3/4%

Income Falls Below Bundesbank Target

FRANKFURT — West Germany is witnessing a slowdown in money supply growth, an improvement in its current account and a gross national product that, while possibly down 1/2 percent from 1980, will not be as bad as had been predicted, according to the monthly report of the Deutsche Bundesbank released Monday.

Improved Account

It said if the improvement in the internal and external economy continues and this trend is backed by moderate wage settlements, it will be possible to raise money stock growth and aim for the middle or upper region of the target range.

The report also said the West German current account is showing an unmistakable improvement.

The October surplus of 3 billion Deutsche marks, the first monthly surplus for 2 1/2 years, was partly the result of an unusually large transit trade surplus and a bunching of interest payments to the Bundesbank from abroad, it said.

Seasonally adjusted, the average monthly deficit fell to about 1 million DM in the September-October period from a deficit of more than 2 million DM a month between March and August and of more than 3 million DM a month in January-February, the Bundesbank said.

The competitiveness of West German exporters has evidently improved so considerably that they have been able to win back market shares which they lost earlier, the Bundesbank said.

The Bundesbank also reported that West Germany's gross national product, adjusted both for seasonal and calendar influences, was unchanged in the third quarter from the second quarter.

Cassette War: Retailers Vs. Filmmakers

By Andrew Pollack

NEW YORK — A bitter tug-of-war that could shape the future of the video cassette industry is taking place over how the revenues from the booming business of renting prerecorded cassettes should be divided.

Movie producers — who contend that they are not receiving a fair share of those revenues — may have been caught flat-footed by the sudden success of the rental business, but now are stepping up efforts to rectify that.

They have met with stiff resistance from the several thousand video retailers who sell and rent the tapes.

"I've never seen an industry that's in such contention between manufacturer and retailer," said George Atkinson, president of Video Station, a Los Angeles-based video retail chain.

No self-respecting retailer wants to condone any producer putting their hands, literally, in our cash register.

In addition to settling the split of revenues, the dispute is already determining when, and how, movies and other programs are made available on tapes for consumers.

Consumers in some cities who want to see Warner Home Video movies such as "Superman II" can no longer buy tapes but must rent them.

When MGM-CBS Home Video releases "Tarzan, the Ape Man," next February, it will be available on a rental-only basis for four months, after which purchases will be allowed.

The entertainment industry has made other efforts to get a share of the profits resulting from the new video technology.

Movie Studio Video Cassette Rental Programs

Plans described are for rentals of prerecorded video cassettes to dealers, not to retail customers.

RENTAL PLAN FOR DEALERS

M.G.M./CBS

One new title released each month; may only be rented for a four-month period.

Dealers may then purchase titles for resale or rental. Dealers cannot sell tapes while they are in the rental phase.

Paramount

Surcharge on all tape sales based on estimated number of rentals per title. The most popular titles carry the highest surcharge. Dealers can rent or sell without restrictions.

20th Century-Fox

Separate sales and rental titles. Rental titles are leased for a six-month period. Subsequently, titles are released for sale or withdrawn from the market. Dealers cannot sell tapes while they are in the rental phase.

Warner

Separate sales and rental programs with separate inventories required for each title. Dealers may only sell "sales" tapes and rent "rental" tapes.

Weekly fees range from \$4.40 a tape (six or more weeks) to \$8.25 a tape (one week).

Source: Home Video Report

Stock Prices Decline In New York Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which late last week showed signs of rallying, closed slightly lower Monday in sluggish holiday-season trading that indicated tax selling continued to be a factor.

The Dow Jones industrial average, whose 5.23-point gain Friday trimmed last week's loss to 10.75 points overall, closed off 2.66 points at 873.10.

Declines led advances by a 9-to-5 margin among the 1,950 issues traded. The NYSE volume was 41.29 million, down sharply from the 50.94 million traded Friday.

Analysis said the large number of issues being trading demonstrated many crosscurrents were at work making it difficult to determine a definitive market trend.

Although analysts still expect the market to follow its usual pattern of a year-end rally, Larry Wachtel of the Bache Group said the market has no motivation to rise other than such traditional December factors as bargain hunting and shifts by institutions in their portfolios.

Mr. Wachtel also said the market seems to be in a standoff, with half of Wall Street convinced the U.S. economy will sink further into recession and the other half believing the economy will start to pick up in April or May.

A number of investors apparently were disturbed by the Federal Reserve's report late Friday of an \$800-million increase in the U.S. money supply following a \$4 billion surge the week before.

Boussais had sales of more than 1 billion French francs (\$173 million) in 1980. It operates six plants employing 3,000 persons.

Boussais has incurred losses totaling \$37.6 million francs since 1975. In 1980 it posted a loss of 59 million francs.

In London, the U.S. dollar ended mixed after a day of quiet trading Monday.

Dealers said that the declines were insignificant and mainly represented commercial adjustments.

The dollar was down at 2.28 Deutsche marks, compared with 2.2880 Friday. It was unchanged against the Swiss franc at 1.8265, but declined to 5.75 French francs from 5.7825 Friday.

Although the question of outward processing was left for further discussion, the chief negotiator for the exporters' group, Colombian Ambassador Felipe Jaramillo, conceded that it will not take much effort to reach an acceptable decision on it.

A disagreement between the European Economic Community and Hong Kong over stricter restraints on exports from major suppliers has been tentatively settled, the sources added.

Meanwhile, chief EEC negotiator Horst Kreuzler returned to Geneva to lead his delegation through the remainder of the talks. He had been in Brussels earlier Monday for consultations with the EEC Commission.

Key Textile Issues Resolved in Geneva Talks

By Michael J. Strauss

AP-Dow Jones

GENEVA — Several key negotiators in the talks to renew the Multi-Fiber Arrangement said Monday that a tentative agreement on principal issues had been reached among the main importing and exporting participants.

The negotiators, as well as officials of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, indicated there was widespread hope that a final agreement could be reached Tuesday on all aspects of a treaty to extend the MFA in a more restrictive form.

The October surplus of 3 billion Deutsche marks, the first monthly surplus for 2 1/2 years, was partly the result of an unusually large transit trade surplus and a bunching of interest payments to the Bundesbank from abroad, it said.

Seasonally adjusted, the average monthly deficit fell to about 1 million DM in the September-October period from a deficit of more than 2 million DM a month between March and August and of more than 3 million DM a month in January-February, the Bundesbank said.

The competitiveness of West German exporters has evidently improved so considerably that they have been able to win back market shares which they lost earlier, the Bundesbank said.

The Bundesbank also reported that West Germany's gross national product, adjusted both for seasonal and calendar influences, was unchanged in the third quarter from the second quarter.

Although GNP for the full year will not rise over the 1980 level, a decline of about 1/2 percent would still be better than forecasts made early this year, it said.

GNP, calculated on this method, was slightly lower in the second quarter compared with the first, which itself was 0.5 percent higher than the final three months of 1980.

They said it was still possible that last-minute hitches could develop, but they indicated that they did not think the remaining unresolved issues were serious enough to prevent an accord.

The MFA, which expires the last day of this year, establishes standards for bilateral restraints between textile exporters and importers. The new pact would govern billions of dollars of international trade annually.

A GATT spokesman said Monday's talks yielded agreement on the wording of one of three unresolved paragraphs in a draft document to extend the treaty.

The paragraph contains what is known as the "Nordic clause," which calls for the special conditions of the Scandinavian countries and Canada to be taken into account when bilateral agreements are made.

The Nordic countries generally have small markets, require large amounts of imports, and have relatively low levels of domestic textile production.

Two Unresolved Points

Of the two remaining points on which some differences remain, one involves a European Community demand that importers be allowed to impose stronger restraints, possibly including cutbacks in quota levels, on textile imports from dominant supplier countries.

The other concerns the question of "outward processing," or the reimportation of textile goods that were earlier exported to another nation to be made into finished products. The exporters have been fighting an EEC demand that importers be allowed to reserve portions of some import quotas of products from major supplier countries for outwardly processed goods.

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France to Ease Controls on Bank Lending

PARIS — France will relax controls on bank lending for the first half of next year, the French banking association said Monday.

The move, aimed at stimulating growth, was in line with an easier 1982 M-2 money supply target announced last week.

A banking association spokesman was unable to indicate the volume of extra credit that might be available, but banking sources said it could be around 15 billion francs (\$2.58 billion).

About 15 billion francs was released under an earlier relaxation of controls for the last third of this year.

The association said lending by category "A" banks — all banks except those dealing in consumer credit — will be allowed to rise (based on bank's outstanding credits as of Dec. 31, 1981, ending 100), and lending by category "B" banks, which deal in consumer credit, can rise to 103.5. This higher rate would indicate an effort to encourage consumer spending.

The new standards reflect a considerable easing of credit restrictions compared to the tight conditions imposed under the former government.

The new norms also permit banks to increase their export credits and special investment credits by 7 percent in the first half of next year. And banks will again be able to increase their lending if they increase their capital base.

Meanwhile, the call money rate here was fixed at 15 1/2 percent, easing from 15 percent, the fourth decline on successive business days, money market dealers said Monday. The Bank of France also said it cut the seven-day Treasury bill discount rate, which has not been used for several months, to 16 1/2 percent from 17 1/2 percent, where it has been since Oct. 21.

There is still an undercurrent of distrust and skepticism in much of Southeast Asia toward Japan, notably in Indonesia and the Philippines. Some of it is a legacy from Japanese military occupation during World War II. Some of it stems from a feeling of vulnerability and an awareness that Southeast Asia needs Japan more than Japan needs Southeast Asia.

Indonesians, for example, are aware that Japan has diversified its sources of oil enough that, if necessary, it could get along without Indonesian oil.

In addition, there is the fear that some day Japan might choose to translate its economic power into political power. Whenever Japanese and Southeast Asian scholars meet, the words "dependency" and "dominance" sprinkle the conversation.

One Japanese complained: "They (Southeast Asians) never cease questioning our motives. Why can't they see that all we want is to make a profit? What's wrong with that?"

Japan Brings Southeast Asia Into New 'Prosperity Sphere'

By Keyes Beech

Los Angeles Times Service

SINGAPORE — "National creates better living" is one of the more effective commercials seen on Singapore television. Plugging the wares of the Japanese electronic giant, it shows a Singapore Chinese family making coffee on a National coffee maker, keeping its perishables in a National refrigerator, keeping cool with a National air conditioner while watching TV on a National set.

"I don't know how many times I watched that commercial before I realized one day that it fit my family to a T," a Singapore businessman said. "We even have a National toaster."

As do millions of other Southeast Asians, people in Singapore tell the time by Japanese watches, ride to work in Japanese cars or Japanese buses, take Japanese elevators to their high-rise offices in buildings often built by Japanese construction companies, snap pictures with Japanese cameras and dance to music from Japanese stereos.

Here as elsewhere in the five nations that make up the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Japanese have succeeded by peaceful means in forging the economic empire they sought to impose by force of arms 40 years ago under the banner of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

There is nothing new about this, of course. During the 1960s and '70s, when the United States was trying to save Southeast Asia from Communism, the Japanese were penetrating Southeast Asian markets.

Five Nations of ASEAN Adjust to Rising Sun Of Japanese Post-War Industrial Expansion

Except for oil and natural gas, where U.S. supremacy is unchallenged, Japan is either the dominant foreign economic force in Southeast Asia or is closing the gap.

Japanese investment in the five ASEAN countries — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore — currently totals \$7 billion, a close second to the U.S. total of \$8.8 billion, the bulk of which is in the energy sector.

According to the semi-official Japan External Trade Organization, Japan is the top investor in Thailand and Indonesia, accounting for 33.5 percent and 36.9 percent respectively. Japan is also deeply entrenched in Singapore and Malaysia.

Only in the Philippines, a former U.S. colony, does the United States cling to a slim lead over Japan.

Probably 9 out of 10 cars on the streets of Southeast Asian cities are Japanese.

"I would like to buy a Ford Mustang," a Manila businessman said not long ago, "if I could only find one. But I settled for a Toyota."

In Bangkok, a Japanese Embassy official conceded that Japan had a virtual monopoly on the sale of cars.

"Two or three years ago we had only 85 percent of the market," he said. "Then Ford pulled out and now we have about 95 percent."

Five Nations of ASEAN Adjust to Rising Sun Of Japanese Post-War Industrial Expansion

Eager to put its best foot forward and avert accusations of "economic imperialism," Japan says it employs more than 330,000 persons in the ASEAN countries — 50,000 in Thailand, 70,000 in Singapore, 60,000 in Malaysia, 80,000 in Indonesia and 75,000 in the Philippines.

The largest Japanese business community — 17,000 persons — is in Singapore, the island state that is the financial hub of Southeast Asia.

"There are more Japanese in Singapore for the same reason there are more Americans here than anywhere else in Southeast Asia," said Shinobu Sawaki, managing director of the Singapore Japan Trade Center.

"And that's because Singapore works."

"Here we have instant communications with any place in the world. Singapore is easy to get in and out of. We don't have immigration problems. Deals are put together here for Indonesia and Malaysia."

Mr. Sawaki estimated that about half of the nearly 1,000 Japanese companies registered in Singapore are here for the convenience of doing business with other countries, including Middle Eastern countries.

Turning to Japan's economic rivalry with the United States in Southeast Asia, Mr. Sawaki said: "There was a time when Japan was almost wholly dependent on the

Undercurrent of Distrust

There is still an undercurrent of distrust and skepticism in much of Southeast Asia toward Japan, notably in Indonesia and the Philippines. Some of it is a legacy from Japanese military occupation during World War II. Some of it stems from a feeling of vulnerability and an awareness that Southeast Asia needs Japan more than Japan needs Southeast Asia.

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One Japanese complained: "They (Southeast Asians) never cease questioning our motives. Why can't they see that all we want is to make a profit? What's wrong with that?"

Swiss Set 3% Goal On Money Supply

ZURICH — The Swiss National Bank announced a target of a 3-percent increase in the nation's money supply next year, indicating a continued tight monetary policy after this year's 4-percent goal.

The bank said the 1982 target meant it would continue to fight inflation. Swiss figures show a 7-percent annual rise in consumer prices last month.

The bank said the money supply, based on currency in circulation and sight deposits of banks with the national bank, remained nearly constant this year since the rise in inflation, high foreign interest rates and the weakness of the Swiss franc had required a more restrictive monetary policy than anticipated.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 21, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for currency, rate, and other financial data. Includes entries for \$, DM, S, P, and various international exchange rates.

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# Suzuki Says Trade Surplus Bill to Go to Diet

**TOKYO** — Premier Zenko Suzuki said Monday that his government will submit its planned bill to open up Japan's market to imports and help stave off protectionist overseas during the current session of the Diet.

He told a meeting of parliamentary members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party that the legislative measure is aimed at accelerating tariff reductions that had been set for fiscal 1983 and 1984, implementing them instead in the year starting next April.

The government also formally adopted its official outlook for the Japanese economy next year.

Endorsing figures submitted earlier by the Economic Planning Agency, the Cabinet decided to aim for an inflation-adjusted growth rate of 5.2 percent in the year beginning next April. The target compares to private forecasts of 3.1- to 4.5-percent growth.

The Cabinet also lowered the growth goal for the current fiscal year to 4.1 percent from the 4.7-percent figure given in October, to reflect the slow pace of recovery.

The Economic Planning Agency told the Cabinet that exports in the

1982 financial year would rise only 5.8 percent after climbing 17.2 percent during the current year.

But despite European and U.S. demands for freer access to the Japanese market, the planning agency's projections showed imports rising by only 4.4 percent next year after increasing just 2 percent this year.

Foreign Ministry officials meanwhile said Japan will outline its response next month to a list of demands by the European Economic Community for measures to trim Japan's trade surplus. The demands were presented earlier this month.

Japan's surplus with the community is expected to reach \$15

billion in the year ending March. The EEC demanded that Japan boost its imports of European goods and restrain sales to the community.

The Foreign Ministry officials said the government was studying the EEC demands, which would be discussed at a meeting between the two sides in Tokyo late next month.

## Steel Negotiators From EEC Deny 'Understanding' on Trigger Price

**BRUSSELS** — An EEC spokesman said Monday that community officials have returned from Washington without an agreement on the issue of the community's steel exports to the United States.

The spokesman discounted reports that U.S. and EEC negotiators had agreed on a proposal that would ease the tensions between the two trading partners and might prevent U.S. steel companies from filing unfair trade practice cases against several Western European companies.

"Our negotiators have returned, but no agreement was reached and the talks will continue," the spokesman said.

The earlier reports from Washington said that EEC and U.S. officials had reached a tentative "understanding" that centered on a more rigid enforcement of the trigger price mechanism, which sets minimum prices for imported steel. The EEC negotiators only had to gain approval of their governments, the reports said.

**Tax Reduction Postponement**  
**TOKYO** (Reuters) — The postponement of an income tax reduction in fiscal 1982 is inevitable, the government tax council said in a recommendation for tax reform.

The recommendation was reported by the Finance Ministry.

The tax reform recommendation was presented to Premier Suzuki on Monday to serve as a basis for the government's draft budget for the coming financial year.

The tax council supported some increased taxation on corporate entertainment costs and other items, and called for a cut in the amount companies can set aside for delayed tax payments.

# Stockholders Gain in Battle for Kaiser Steel

**NEW YORK** — Shareholders of Kaiser Steel, the largest integrated steel producer on the West Coast of the United States, have been watching a struggle for control of the company in profitable fascination.

The management is planning to phase out primary steelmaking operations, and a group of investors friendly to Edgar F. Kaiser Jr., former chairman of the company, favors the idea.

Nevertheless, this group wants the management to negotiate with Stanley Hiller Jr., who heads a group of investors who would like to buy the company. And earlier this month the United Steelworkers local at Kaiser Steel said the union would also make an effort to buy the company.

The resulting excitement has carried Kaiser's shares to within a few points of their 12-month peak of \$50 a share.

Elbert Schneider, an analyst who follows Kaiser Steel for Gruntal & Co., believes the uncertainties will be resolved by the time of the company's annual meeting in April. That is because the Edgar Kaiser group, with the backing of perhaps 40 percent of the stock, "probably could put together enough additional shares to vote management out," he said. Mr. Schneider is recommending the shares for speculative gain.

Eugene Berkowsky follows Kaiser Steel

for E. F. Hutton. He sees some risk in the shares of Kaiser Steel relative to other investment prospects, although he urges those who already own the shares to keep them.

The management plan is intended to make the company more competitive, but it would result in major equipment write-offs and the loss of about 3,000 jobs. Kaiser Steel's Eagle Mountain iron ore mine would be shut down, and so would the company's blast furnaces, its coke ovens, its basic oxygen steel-making facilities and possibly its continuous caster.

If the caster is scrapped, the company would use imported slab in its steel-finishing operations. The company might instead keep the caster and install an electric furnace to produce steel from scrap.

If Kaiser Steel were to install the furnace, it would in effect become "the largest mill in the nation" and thus would not be totally dependent on foreign slab steel, Schneider said.

Either way, the company hopes to finish and deliver steel from its base on the West Coast at lower cost than can foreign producers. But Kaiser would have to spend \$50 million or so for the electric furnace and another \$50 million for finishing facilities.

Pension costs for terminated employees and write-offs of abandoned facilities would be charged to the final quarter of 1981. The

write-offs would amount to at least \$150 million, and the company has indicated the sum could be larger by a factor of two or even three, depending upon how much of the plant ultimately is closed. The company has said it would begin the shutdowns in 1983 in any event.

Mr. Schneider said that in one sense "the write-offs mean nothing" because the money was spent many years ago and would provide the basis for substantial tax loss carry-forwards.

More positively, he said that the company has cash holdings of \$418 million, or almost \$60 a share, and that an additional \$100 million in cash will be generated this year, equal to \$15 a share.

The Value Line Investment Survey expects Kaiser Steel to have an operating loss of \$71 million for 1981. There are about 7.1 million shares outstanding.

Mr. Kaiser and his group have been putting pressure on management to accept Mr. Hiller's bid or find a way to make the stock worth more than he is offering. Mr. Hiller's first bid was \$52 a share. When management balked, he raised it to \$54 a share.

Management has since announced that it is looking into a plan to buy an unstated amount of Kaiser Steel common shares with the assistance of the First Boston Corp.

# Filmmakers, Retailers Battle Over Cassettes

**(Continued From Page 9)**

home television deprived them of future resale revenues and was illegal.

Until a few months ago, movie producers who put their films on video cassettes merely sold them to video retailers, assuming that the retailers would resell them. But the retail price of \$50 to \$80 was prohibitive to many consumers, especially for a movie they might want to see only once.

**Up to 30 Rentals Per Sale**

So retailers began renting the tapes for a few dollars a night. And industry executives now estimate that there are anywhere from five to 30 rentals for each sale. Rentals are estimated to account for at least half of the overall \$150 million to \$300 million in total revenues that the nonpornographic prerecorded video cassette business is expected to generate this year.

And the rental trend is expected to continue to accelerate in the next few years as the number of video cassette recorders, now estimated at 3 million in the United States, continues to soar.

Under the copyright law, the studios had no claim to rental revenues because the dealer owned the tape. The studios received only the royalties from a single sale.

"We've even tracked some cassettes where 100 rentals have taken place in the course of the year," said Morton J. Fink, president of Warner Home Video, a division of Warner Communications. He said a movie studio would get a \$7 royalty on the sale of a cassette. If the studio got the same percentage of rental revenues on a popular tape, it could receive as much as \$35 to \$50.

In addition, many retailers may be duplicating tapes — to rent more than one at a time — a practice that is illegal, but hard to prevent.

"The retailers were getting away with murder," said Anthony Hoff-

man, an entertainment industry analyst at A.G. Becker.

Some movie studios have realized that by renting, rather than selling, their tapes to dealers, they can keep control of the tapes and dictate what is done with them. Such an arrangement is a natural idea for movie studios, because they generally do not sell their films to movie theaters, television stations or others who show them.

"We are bringing the motion picture box office to the home video store," said Cy Leslie, president and co-chairman of MGM-CBS Home Video.

The movie studios have come forth with a dizzying variety of plans. Walt Disney allows dealers to rent tapes that can be rented to consumers, or to buy tapes that can be resold. To both sell and rent, a retailer would need separate inventories. Warner Home Video has announced that it will ban sales altogether.

Twentieth Century-Fox and MGM-CBS have similar ideas. They will allow rentals only on popular tapes — for six months in the case of Fox and for four months in the case of MGM-CBS. After that, if the film has declined in popularity, the studios will sell tapes to dealers, who can either resell or rent them.

MGM-CBS is stressing the anti-piracy protection that its plan affords. Its rental-only tapes will be colored red. If the tape is duplicated onto a standard blank tape that is not red, it will be easily spotted. The company said it would send "shoppers" around to check up on dealers.

Other major studios, however, have not moved to rent tapes to dealers. Paramount has merely added a surcharge of \$1 to \$10 on the wholesale purchase price of its cassettes. MCA is raising the wholesale price of some of its more popular movies.

Retailers have objected to all the rental plans because of the book-keeping involved, and because they are paying as much, if not more, to lease tapes as they once paid to buy them. But, by far, the plan that has attracted the most opposition is the rental-only plan of Warner, which has prompted threats of boycotts.

**Warner 'Too Expensive'**

"It's too expensive to carry their tapes now," said David Prinz, an owner of Captain Video, a San Francisco-based chain. "Warner used to have 23 percent of the shelf space in our store. Now they're 2 to 3 percent."

Mr. Prinz said dealers could not afford to pay a weekly rental fee for a tape they rented only sporadically.

If the industry coalesces around a plan in which popular new movies are rented only and older ones are sold, it will still have to decide when to release the movies on video cassette and how long to keep them on a rental-only basis. That will require a better understanding of the market. For instance, how much will early rentals of video cassettes damage theater receipts? And how much in sales revenues will be lost if consumers are not allowed to buy a cassette when a movie is still at the height of its popularity?

the dual impact of increasing controversy over trade imbalance between Japan and Europe and the U.S., and an expected gradual expansion of domestic demand.

Public works expenditures during the first half of fiscal 1981 have provided the economy with an expansionary force on the strength of stepped-up implementation. In a sharp contrast, they will slow down in the second half and the fiscal sector could prove to be a drag on business expansion.

Private capital investment is characterized by conspicuous imbalances as to industry and size of enterprises. Private capital expenditures as measured on the basis of GNP statistics slipped 0.4 per cent during the second quarter. Their performance during the third quarter does not necessarily look favorable according to various indicators.

This does not rule out improvement in the future, however. Orders for machinery, an indicator of the future level of private capital investment, rose 2.9 per cent in August and 3.4 per cent in September from the preceding month. Lagging investment by smaller enterprises is also expected to pick up in the coming months. According to surveys by various organizations, capital investment by entire industries planned for fiscal 1981 is 10-12 per cent ahead of last fiscal year's actual spendings.

Private housing investment remains extremely depressed. New housing starts in September were 5.9 per cent off the year-earlier level, the fourth consecutive month they trailed the year-earlier level. While housing starts in the first six months of fiscal 1981 totaled 630,000 units, the numbers for the entire fiscal year are certain to end up short of 1.2 million as the second half normally fares poorly compared with the first half.

Private consumption expenditures, the largest component of the entire demand, also lag in recovery. According to the Prime Minister's Office's household economy survey, consumption expenditures in August rose 2.7 per cent from a year earlier in nominal terms, but fell 1.3 per cent in real terms, the third consecutive monthly decline.

Sales of large retail outlets, however, rose 8.6 per cent in August and 9.4 per cent in September from a year earlier, while the average outstanding balance of Bank of Japan note issues rose 5.0 per cent in August, 5.4 per cent in September and 5.8 per cent in October. The trends of these indicators appear to suggest that consumption keeps recovering, if very slowly.

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## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Hong Kong		
1st Half	1981	1980
Wingon Industrial	54.51	56.85
Japan		
Fuji Photo Film		
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	446,810	404,580
Profits	36,190	15,750
Per Share	114.43	52.07
United States		
Walter (JIM)		
1st Quarter	1981	1980
Revenue	526.4	509.9
Profits	3.40	18.48
Per Share	0.18	1.06
Whittaker		
4th Quarter	1981	1980
Revenue	412.7	399.6
Profits	19.1	16.4
Per Share	1.21	1.09
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,670	1,390
Profits	69.3	57.5
Per Share	6.40	3.90

## Nissan Sees 1% Export Rise, 7.2% Sales Jump in Japan

**TOKYO** — Nissan Motor's exports will rise only 1 percent next year over this year, to 1.45 million vehicles, Nissan President Takashi Ishihara predicted Monday.

He said 1981 production, hit by export restrictions, will fall 2.3 percent from last year to about 2.58 million units, the first drop in four years. But he also told reporters that Nissan, Japan's No. 2 automaker, plans to boost production by 3.7 percent next year to 2.68 million, aided by an expected 7.2-percent jump in domestic sales to 1.23 million.

Toyota, the leading Japanese automaker, said when it announced its 1982 projections last week that exports will level off at about 1.73 million units.

Mr. Ishihara attributed Nissan's small export prediction for 1982 to the appreciation of the yen against the dollar — making Japanese cars more expensive for American buyers — and to protectionist trends in the United States and Western Europe.

**Recovery Anticipated**

He said U.S. auto demand should begin increasing by mid-1982, in line with anticipated economic recovery. He also predicted growing West European demand

as economies there show moderate recovery in the latter part of 1982.

Mr. Ishihara also said Nissan will decide by January or February whether to build a car assembly plant in Britain.

A group of top company officials visited Britain recently for talks with the British government on the project, which envisages a \$680-million factory capable of producing 200,000 cars a year.

A company official earlier said Nissan still is waiting for the British government to present its offers concerning the project.

Mr. Ishihara said he hopes negotiations on a similar project in Taiwan will begin in January. Taiwan authorities are interested in forming a joint venture with either Nissan or Toyota.

In Detroit, Automotive News said Nissan's U.S. subsidiary may operate in the red for five years if it has to pay existing auto industry wages and benefits.

The trade paper said the subsidiary has committed itself to match auto industry wages at its truck plant being built in Smyrna, Tenn. The plant is due to start production in August, 1983. But most observers expect union contracts to be negotiated in 1982 by the major U.S. automakers to call for lower labor costs.

(Advertisement)

DAIICHI KANGYO BANK

# DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

December 1981: Vol. 10 No. 12

## Japanese economy will benefit from falling U.S. interest rates and unified OPEC oil prices

Recent developments abroad are mixed in their implications for the Japanese economy. Signs of a decline in U.S. interest rates and unified OPEC oil prices will certainly work favorably for Japan, while the slump of the American and European economies, especially rising unemployment, raises serious concern over escalation of trade frictions with them.

Domestic business recovery, in the meantime, is progressing fairly steadily, but its future depends on the strength of expansion of personal consumption expenditures, now that exports and fiscal spendings look likely to slow down in the months ahead.

Against the background of increasing evidences of a setback in the U.S. economy, the Federal Reserve Board trimmed the discount rate by 1 per cent to 13 per cent, effective November 2, while the prime rate charged by leading commercial banks has dipped to below 17 per cent. Signs of falling U.S. interest rates are expected to favorably affect the yen rate and the Japanese bond market.

With consumer price advances still continuing at 10 per cent or so in the U.S., however, the Fed is holding fast to the declared policy of tight credit, and this makes the prospects dim for any steep decline in U.S. interest rates. A recovery of the yen rate, consequently, will be a moderate one.

The OPEC general meeting on October 29 agreed to unify the standard oil prices at \$34 a barrel and keep it in force through 1982. The agreement put to an end the disarray in oil prices which had prevailed since the Iranian Revolution broke out in February, 1979.

As a result, Saudi Arabia has raised its price of Arabian Light oil by \$2 a barrel, while other OPEC members are raising theirs by \$1-3. How exactly such changes will affect the cost of Japanese oil imports is not clear yet, but their impact on the Japanese economy is believed minimal because only a minor change is expected in the country's oil bills.

The price freeze rather is likely to have favorable impacts on business and prices.

The EC Commission recently projected the economic growth rate in 1981 for EC as a whole at minus 0.5 per cent, while consumer prices were predicted to rise by 11.3 per cent and unemployment reaching 7.8 per cent. The U.S. economy also has entered a recession, with GNP recording a drop in the second and third quarters. Rising unemployment in Europe and the U.S. threatens worsening of trade frictions with Japan.

**Moderate rise in production**

In the midst of the worldwide economic slump, the Japanese economy keeps on a generally steady recovery path.

Mining and manufacturing production fell by 2.5 per cent in August from the preceding month, but rose 2.4 per cent in September. On a quarterly basis, it registered a 1.5 per cent rise in the first quarter, followed by a 0.3 per cent drop in the second quarter and a 1.2 per cent rise in the third quarter. The outlook index for the manufacturing industry dropped 0.4 per cent in October but rose 0.4 per cent in November. Despite a zigzag pattern, production appears to be rising moderately as a trend.

Inventory fell 2.2 per cent in August and inched up by 0.2 per cent in September. In the quarter-to-quarter movement, it rose 0.9 per cent in the second quarter but fell 3.1 per cent in the third quarter. Progress of inventory adjustment is also evident from a 3.3 per cent drop in the index of inventory ratio of finished goods in the quarter.

Recovery of the economy is also reflected in money supply. The rate of growth of M2+CD (average outstanding figure) over a year earlier sagged to 7.8 per cent from October, 1980 to May, 1981, but recovered sharply thereafter, reaching 10.1 per cent in September.

**Prices stable; current account rapidly improving**

Prices remain stable. The month-to-month movement of

wholesale prices which kept rising from April through August turned flat in September and went down by 0.1 per cent in October. The fall was caused primarily by a halt to rise in import prices due to a relative firming in the yen rate after early August. Wholesale prices will continue stable as the yen is headed for further recovery.

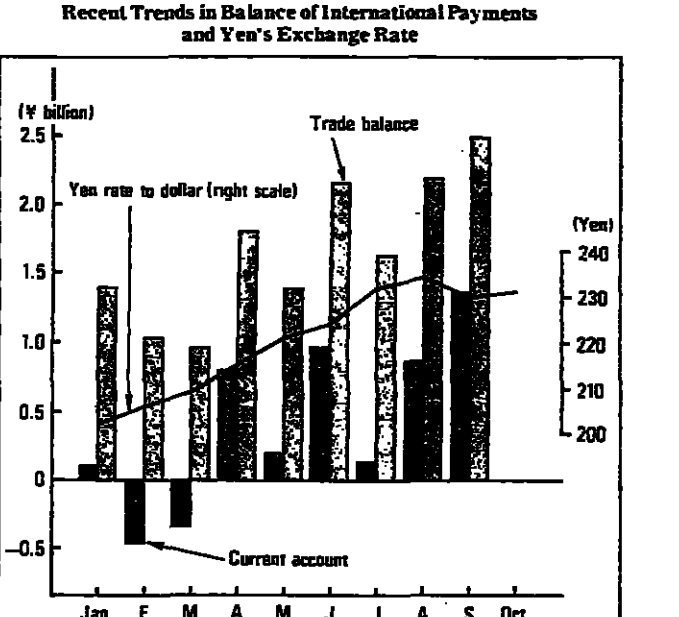
Consumer prices are also calm. The October index for Tokyo's 23 wards advanced by 0.4 per cent from the preceding month and 3.9 per cent from a year earlier. The index's rise from the year-before level stood below 4 per cent for three months in a row.

The balance of international payments is faring well, too. The current account balance during the six months to September (the first half of fiscal 1981) produced a surplus of \$4.8 billion on account of the hefty trade surplus arising from strong exports and weak imports. Exports maintained a high level, centering on machinery such as ships and video tape recorders, while imports slumped due to slow demand for crude oil and lumber, among other things. The trade surplus during the six-month period amounted to \$12.2 billion.

**Trend of final demand**

But the growth rate of exports which have led the economy's expansion in the past year is losing steam recently. Seasonally-adjusted exports in dollar value, on a customs clearance basis, fell 1.9 per cent in the third quarter after it increased 6.0 per cent in the first quarter and 2.0 per cent in the second quarter. A decline in the growth rate is also reflected in the value of dollar-based export letters of credit received — up 10.4 per cent in the first quarter, down 2.2 per cent in the second quarter, and 1.0 per cent in the third quarter. The value is an indicator of the future level of exports.

Growth of exports is expected to continue to slow down under



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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Dec. 21, listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, and Close prices.

Additional tables of stock prices, including 12-month stock prices and other market data.

Other Stock Markets

Table of closing prices in local currencies for other stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Sydney, and Zurich.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for Dec. 18, 1981.

European Options Exchange

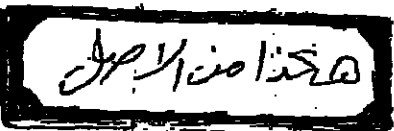
Table of European Options Exchange data, including Gold Options and Valuers White Weld S.A.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune featuring a 'SAVE' graphic, subscription rates, and contact information.









U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 21

Chicago Futures table with columns for Dec 21, 1981, and various commodity prices like wheat, soybeans, and corn.

New York Futures table with columns for Dec 21, 1981, and various commodity prices like coffee, sugar, and cotton.

Cash Prices table for Dec 21, 1981, listing various commodities and their current market prices.

Commodity Indexes table for Dec 21, 1981, showing index values for various commodity groups.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices table for Dec 21, 1981, listing stock prices from various exchanges.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices table for Dec 21, 1981, listing stock prices from various exchanges.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices table for Dec 21, 1981, listing stock prices from various exchanges.

International Monetary Market table listing exchange rates for various international currencies.

London Metals Market table listing prices for various metals like copper, zinc, and lead.

London Commodities table listing prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Paris Commodities table listing prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Dividends table for Dec 15, 1981, listing dividend payments for various companies.

Monday's New Highs and Lows table listing the highest and lowest prices for various stocks on Monday.

Japan Banks Set Loan to Italians - TOKYO - A syndicate of eight Japanese banks said Monday it had agreed to extend up to 10 billion yen (\$45.7 million) in loans to Italian steel makers.

Britain's Output GDP Higher in 3d Quarter - LONDON - Britain's gross domestic product, measured by output, rose 0.7 percent in the third quarter, compared with a 0.4-percent fall in the second quarter and a decrease of 1.7 percent in the 1980 third quarter, central statistical office figures showed Monday.

EEC Sends Aid to Vietnam - BRUSSELS - The European Economic Community has granted \$321,000 in emergency medical aid for Vietnam to be distributed by nongovernmental agencies "directly to the population," a spokesman for the EEC's executive Commission said Monday.

London Metals Market table listing prices for various metals like copper, zinc, and lead.

London Commodities table listing prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Paris Commodities table listing prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Paris Commodities table listing prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED - As of date: December 21, 1981. J. STROEVE & CO. (INC. 1981) - Kerkhof 343 - 1017 HW Amsterdam - The Netherlands - Tel. 243075 - Telex 16396

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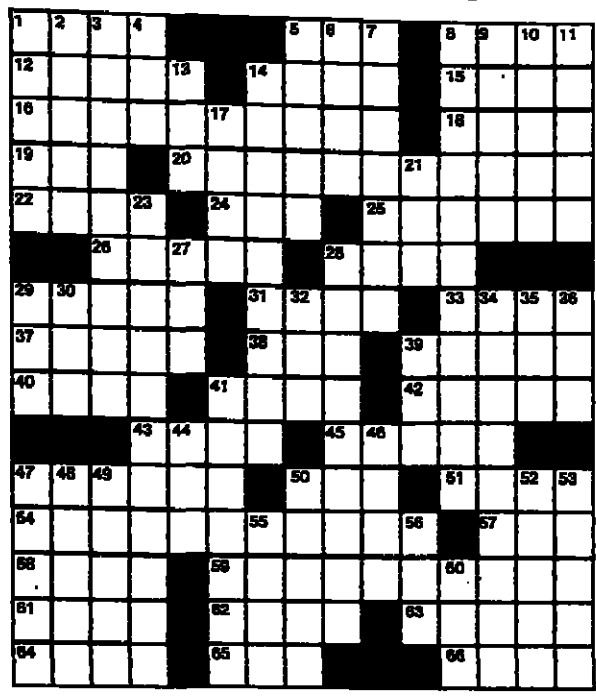
\*IMM futures contracts in U.S. government debt are not obligations of any department or agency of the U.S. government.

Advertisement for International Monetary Market (IMM) featuring a large graphic with the text 'C.D.'s T-bills Euros' and 'INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET Division of Chicago Mercantile Exchange Offices in New York and London.'



CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Malachuk



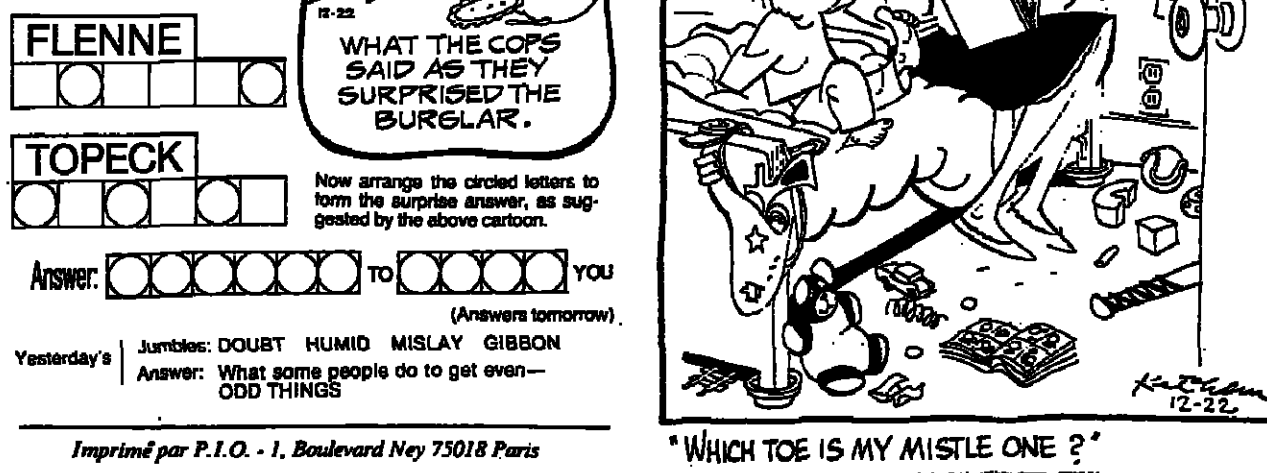
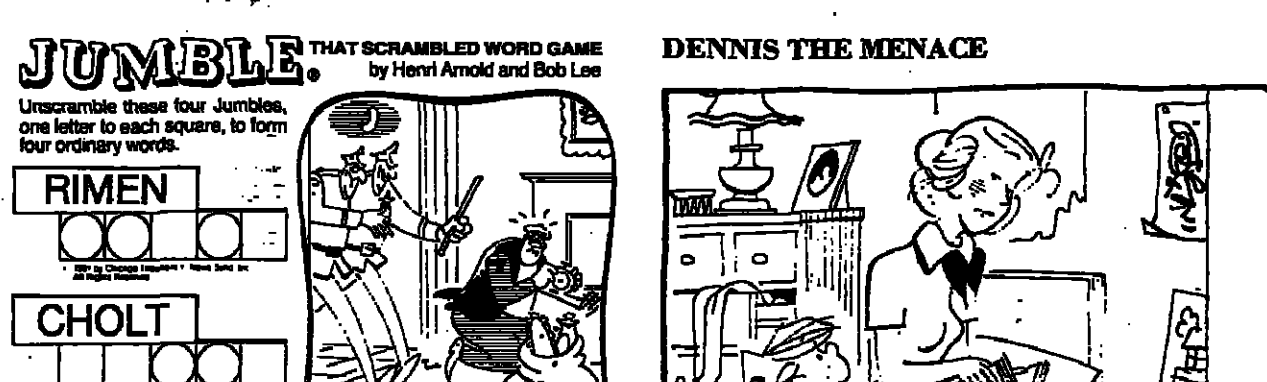
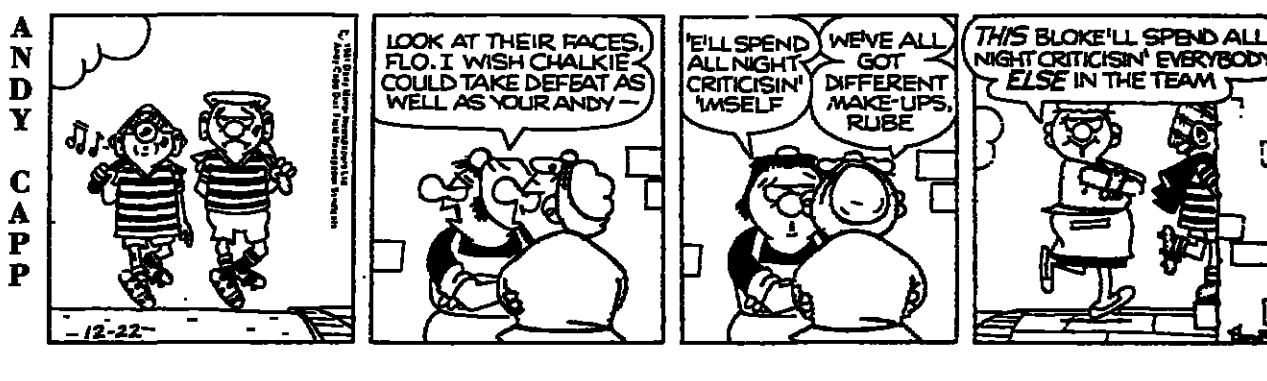
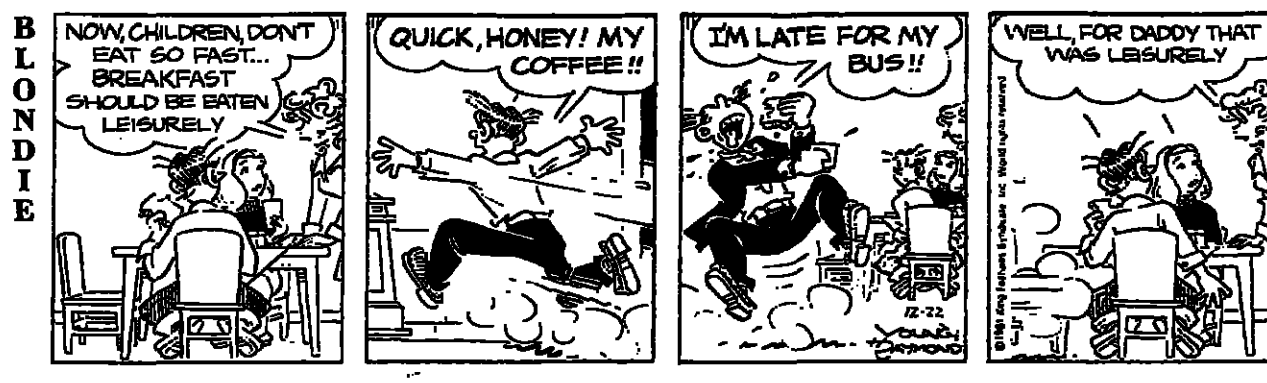
- ACROSS
1 Famed name in tennis
5 Coal size
8 Part of a foundation
12 Famed name in tennis
14 Part of a manor
15 Bathroom flooring
16 Free
18 Salt tree
19 Stadium cheer
20 Swarthmore chaplain
22 Conductor
24 Lao—reputed founder of Taoism
25 Confucius
26 Like a dicer or ricker
28 Costly
29 Builder
31 Bear's kin
33 "All—1931 song
37 Signal of a sort
38 Ath. group
39 Cult leaders
40 Like Gaspard
41 Submissions to a newspaper ed.
42 Custom
43 Tils
45 Aot

WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions. Locations include ALGARVE, ALGIERS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CAPE TOWN, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA RICA, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENOVA, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with their names and prices. Includes sections for ALLIANCE INT'L, BANK JULIUS BAER & CO, BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG, BRITANNIA, CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL, CREDIT SUISSE, DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT, FIDELITY, G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD, INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND, JARDINE FLEMING, LLOYDS BANK INT'L, PARISIAN GROUP, RBC INVESTMENT, ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT, SODIP GROUPE GENEVA, SWISS BANK CORP.



BOOKS

JOCK

By E.J. Kahn Jr. 339 pp. \$19.95.

Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

Reviewed by Curt Suplec

IN 1927, at the age of 22, John May J. Whitney became fabulously rich. His father had died, leaving the largest estate that had ever been appraised in the United States: \$179 million. It is a stupefying sum. In the '20s, it was nearly unthinkable.

How does that weight of fortune press upon the human soul? What rigors of expectation and quandaries of conscience would beset a young man, especially one who, we are told, was persistently nagged by a sense of owing some debt to society, by a search for the true dimensions of that obligation, and, above all, for a constant pursuit of what, for want of a better word, could be called excellence?

These and a score of other crucial questions go resolutely unanswered in this large and lighthearted biography of Jock Whitney, celebrated horseman and intrepid bird hunter, former ambassador to England and last owner of The New York Herald Tribune.

Not that author E.J. Kahn Jr., a prolific veteran of The New Yorker, has been stinting in his research. Quite the opposite: Thousands of words are lavished on Whitney's possessions and parties, on the naming of his racehorses, on his myriad and generous benefactions.

Yet the man who persuaded a reluctant David O. Selznick to buy the rights to "Gone With the Wind," helped Paul Mellon create the East Building of the National Gallery, hunted and dined with Dwight Eisenhower, sacrificed \$40 million to save a dying newspaper and moved with ease in the most recondite conclaves of politics, industry and entertainment.

Throughout his life, he seems not to have been overburdened with strong opinions. He was an indifferent student and mediocre athlete (as a seaman at Yale, his hair style is said to have coined the term "crew cut") who during a year at Oxford danced the Black Bottom for the Prince of Wales at his friend Fred Astaire's behest.

"We are very pleased to have the material because there is such a strong demand in America, where it could have fetched far more," said Daniel Hughes, keeper of manuscripts at the Library. Although in itself the collection is not large, it will help biographers fill out knowledge of the 1930s period of his life.

Hughes said the linericks were written to amuse Veronica Sjöberg, a girlfriend, when Thomas visited Cornwall in 1936, and there are letters to her after he married Caitlin Macnamara.

There are hints, amid this socio-industrial dither, that Whitney had complex and peculiar feelings. Complex: When he proposed to Cushing, Whitney asked her if she wouldn't mind his first announcing a bogus engagement to another woman, a former girlfriend, because he felt it would help her in her dress business.

West discarded a heart, and South set about disposing of his spade losers. He cashed the ace, ruffed a spade and played top hearts. He was disappointed when East ruffed his last spade successfully, but he had no safe way to return to his hand to lead trumps.

West led the diamond two.

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BRIDGE
NORTH (D)
J
AKQ7
K8743
65
WEST
J10754
J109832
Q2
A7
EAST
KQ86
Q64
QAJ186
A109
SOUTH
A932
Q5
Q5
KQJ3482
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
10 Pass 20 Pass
20 Pass 20 Pass
30 Dbl. 50 Pass
Pass Pass

Jumbo: DOUBT HUMID MISLAY GIBBON
Yesterday's Answer: What some people do to get even—ODD THINGS

Which toe is my mistle one?
Jepicolsa



N.Y. Jokers Are Wild Cards As NFL Moves Into Playoffs

By Dave Anderson
NEW YORK — Up in the Shea Stadium stands behind the end zone, a young man in a green and white jersey was shouting, "The Jets are in the playoffs," and next to him a teen-ager in a blue and red stocking cap was yelling, "The Giants are in the playoffs."

When the Jets crushed the Green Bay Packers, 28-3, the Jets not only qualified for the Super Bowl playoffs, but they also put the Giants into the playoffs. After a generation of wondering what to do about two pro football teams that were jokers, New York suddenly has two wild cards to cherish.

Never before has New York had both of its pro football teams in the playoffs the same season. Never before has New York had both of its pro football teams put together winning seasons the same year (the Jets finished with a 10-5 record, the Giants with 9-7, following their 13-10 overtime victory Saturday over the Dallas Cowboys).

And never before has New York had such unity of purpose for its pro football teams as it did Sunday.

How to Beat the Pack

If the Jets had lost, the Giants would have been eliminated from the playoffs, according to the National Football League's complex tiebreaker formula. So the Jets were in the strange position of having to win only for themselves but also for their longtime rival. Nobody understood that more than Bruce Harper when the Jets' running back was awakened at 11 o'clock Saturday night at the Long Island motel where the Jets always stay the night before a home game.

"Terry Jackson was calling me," he said, referring to the Giants' comeback. "He's a good friend of mine and he was telling me what we had to do to beat the Packers." Jackson knew that the Giants had lost the Packers twice — 27-14 and 26-24. And if the Jets lost to the Packers, the Giants were out.

"Terry told me he thought our offense could move the ball on the Packers' quarterback, Lynn Dickey, so he couldn't throw on rhythm. And then he told me to go back to sleep so that I'd get my rest."

N.Y. Sack Exchange

As it turned out, the Jets moved the ball for 393 yards of total offense while the defense, notably the pass-rushers known as the New York Sack Exchange, sacked Dallas nine times, limiting him to only 17 pass completions in 33 attempts in an icy wind.

"I've heard a lot of stories about a good defensive team in this town," he said, alluding to the praise for the Giants' defense in recent weeks. "But I know where an other good defensive team is — right here. Our defense made it possible for us to have so many wins."

Walt Michaels added, "I can't thank the defense enough." And then he thanked the Jets' owners and the general manager Jim Kensil.

"When things looked the darkest," the Jets' coach said, recalling the team's 0-3 start this season, "they were the brightest."

The day after the Jets had lost in Pittsburgh for their third consecutive defeat, Kensil visited Michaels at the coach's office at the team's training complex in Hempstead.

"I just told him, 'We can win — you believe it, I believe it but now the players have to believe it, too,'" Kensil recalled. "And now they do."

Super Bowl Kivnals?

At the time the patience of the Jets' management did not appear to be a virtue. But that patience deserted a team that might have collapsed completely if Michaels had been dismissed. Darrol Ray, the Jets' free safety, was talking about that after Sunday's victory.

"Looking back," Ray said, "I think the coaches had more confidence in us than we had in ourselves. I think Walt Michaels used himself as a smokescreen to take the pressure off us. He could've blamed a lot of players for a lot of mistakes. But he didn't."

And so the Jets turned themselves around, winning 10 of their last 13 games. That span was marred only by two disturbing losses to an inferior team, the Seattle Seahawks, and a tie with the Miami Dolphins, who finished one game ahead of the Jets in the American Conference East.

Bengals 30, Falcons 28

In Atlanta, Ken Anderson passed for 299 yards and two touchdowns to lead Cincinnati, champion of the AFC Central Division, to a 30-28 victory over Atlanta, clinching the home-field advantage for the Bengals through the playoffs.

The Bengals (12-4) without a valiant Atlanta comeback, bid in which the Falcons drove 97 yards for a touchdown with 1:19 left to play, and then recovered an onside kickoff only to have rookie Mick Luckhurst miss a 33-yard field goal as the final gun sounded.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

- 1. Phil Mahru, U.S., 135 points.
2. Ingeger Skarnstrom, Sweden, 99.
3. Hans Knaflitz, Austria, 93.
4. Peter Wirnsberger, Austria, 2:10.14.
5. Hartl Weirhofer, Austria, 2:10.44.
6. Franz Klammer, Austria, 2:11.55.
7. Josef Wenzel, Austria, 2:12.57.
8. Vladimir Malakov, Soviet Union, 2:12.59.
9. Toni Sailer, Switzerland, 2:13.07.
10. Michael Muller, Italy, 2:13.94.
11. Günther Durr, Switzerland, 2:11.01.
12. Philippe Vuarnet, France, 2:11.11.
13. Gerd Heidegger, Austria, 2:11.13.
14. Todd Brooker, Canada, 2:11.17.
15. Konrad Bonhoff, Britain, 2:11.29.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

- 1. Hest, 133 points.
2. Irene Eder, West Germany, 119.
3. Hans Knaflitz, Austria, 101.
4. Hans Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 72.
5. Knaflitz, 69.
6. Peter, 55.
7. Sailer, 51.
8. Maria-Theresa Gro-Guendler, France, 45.
9. Doris de Agostini, Switzerland, 45.
10. Knaflitz, 30.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

- 1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:04.22.
2. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 1:04.22.
3. Ursula Konzett, Liechtenstein, 1:04.51.
4. Christa Pfluegl, France, 1:04.51.
5. Maria-Theresa Gro-Guendler, France, 1:04.52.
6. Christa Cooper, U.S., 1:04.57.
7. Maria-Theresa Gro-Guendler, France, 1:04.58.
8. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 1:04.59.
9. Petra Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:04.59.
10. Doris de Agostini, Switzerland, 1:04.59.
11. Lorena Tschudi, Poland, 1:04.59.
12. Doris de Agostini, Switzerland, 1:04.59.
13. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 1:04.59.
14. Doris de Agostini, Switzerland, 1:04.59.
15. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 1:04.59.

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10. Knaflitz, 30.

Erika Hess, winner of Monday's slalom race in Chamouix, France, is hoisted by runner-up Anni Kronbichler of Austria (left) and Ursula Konzett of Liechtenstein, who finished third.

The Falcons (7-9) saw their wild-card playoff hopes wiped out Saturday, when the New York Giants beat Dallas in overtime, 13-10.

Raiders 30, Rams 7

In Anaheim, Calif., Joe Theismann set a single-season team record for completions, passing for 247 yards and a pair of touchdowns to lead Washington to a 30-7 victory over Los Angeles in the final game of the season for both teams.

Theismann, an eight-year veteran from Notre Dame, completed 14 of 22 passes, including touchdown passes of 4 yards to Joe Washington and 37 yards to Virgil Sey. He finished the season with 293 completions, breaking the Raiders mark of 288 set by Sonny Jurgensen in 1967.

The Redskins finished the year with an 8-8 record while Los Angeles concluded the season with a 6-10 mark, their worst record in 16 years.

Oilers 21, Steelers 20

In Houston, Gifford Nielsen threw three touchdown passes to tight end Dave Casper, the last with 1:51 remaining, to rally Houston to a 21-20 victory over Pittsburgh. Both teams are out of the playoffs.

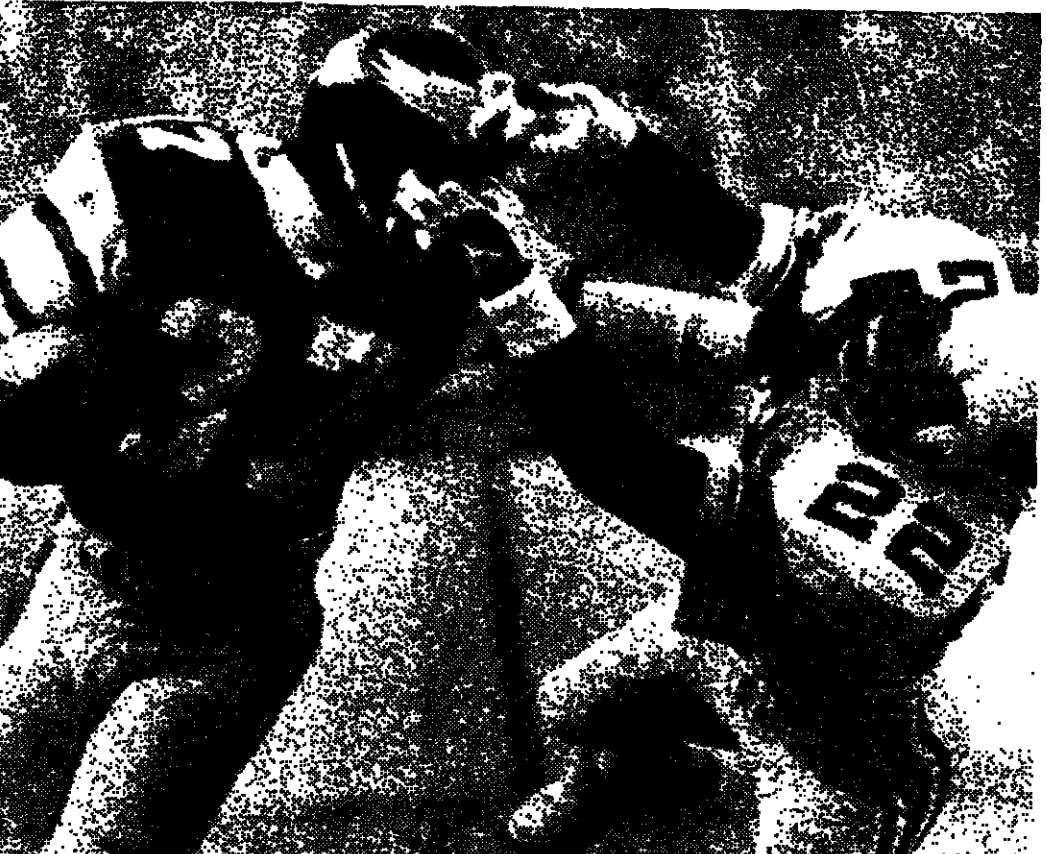
Mark Malone, the Steeler quarterback, ran two yards for a touchdown and passed for another score in the third quarter to give his team a 20-14 lead, and the Pittsburgh defense — led by tackle Tom Beasley — shut down the Oilers in the second half until late in the fourth quarter.

Nielsen, who passed for 376 yards by completing 24 passes in 37 attempts, drove the Oilers 71 yards in four plays for the winning touchdown, throwing a 44-yard pass to Michael Holston that carried to the Pittsburgh 16.

Seahawks 42, Browns 21
In Seattle, Kenny Easley returned an intercepted pass 82 yards for one touchdown and Gregory Johnson ran 31 yards with a recovered fumble for another to lead Seattle to a 42-21 victory over Cleveland. The season is over for both teams.

The Browns (5-11) lost seven fumbles and had three passes intercepted, leaving them just two short of the NFL record for turnovers in a single game. The chief victims of the turnovers were running back Charles White, who lost three fumbles, and second-year quarterback Paul McDonald, who also lost three fumbles and had one pass intercepted.

In addition to the scores by Easley and Johnson, Seattle (6-10) scored on passes of 4 and 14 yards from Dave Krieg to Steve Largent, a 10-yard strike from Krieg to Paul Johnson and a 2-yard run by Theotis Brown. The Seahawks scored each of their touchdowns following a Cleveland turnover and had only one scoring drive longer than 25 yards.



Billy Campbell of the Philadelphia Eagles (37) and Roger Wehrli of the St. Louis Cardinals pull at each other's face masks during Sunday's NFL game in Philadelphia. Wehrli limited Campbell's gain to three yards, and officials called no penalties on the play. The Eagles won, 38-0.

Postseason Picture Looks Different

By Steve Hershey
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Football League playoffs, which begin next Sunday, will include at least six teams that did not participate a year ago.

Two of those teams are from New York, as the Giants upset Dallas on Saturday and the Jets turned back Green Bay on Sunday. Miami, Cincinnati, Tampa Bay and San Francisco, all out of the playoffs a year ago, have qualified. Denver could be the seventh new team if Oakland defeats San Diego on Monday night, a result that would give the Broncos the AFC West title and eliminate the Chargers.

The other teams in postseason play — Dallas, Philadelphia, Buffalo and possibly San Diego — made the playoffs last year. The Jets finished with a 10-5 record and will have the home-field advantage when they take on Buffalo Sunday for the right to play at Cincinnati the following weekend. The Giants, with their first playoff berth in 18 years, will play at Philadelphia on Sunday.

Buffalo lost its opportunity to bring the playoffs to snow country when it failed to generate any offense Saturday and lost at Miami, 16-6, to finish with a 10-6 record. "The only good thing about the loss is that a lot of teams are going home and we aren't," said the Bills' coach, Chuck Knox. "We have a road show for three weeks now. Oakland did it last year [win-

ning the Super Bowl as a wild-card entry], and hopefully we can do it this year."

If the Giants can repeat their earlier upset in Philadelphia, they will travel to San Francisco to meet the 49ers for the second time in a month. In their only loss in the last five games, the Giants were beaten, 17-10, by the 49ers when Scott Brunner completed only 13 of 34 passes and had three interceptions.

The 49ers held off the Saints, 21-17, in New Orleans to finish with the best record in the NFL (13-3) and secure the home-field advantage throughout the playoffs.

Tampa Bay dealt Detroit its first loss in eight home games, 20-17, to win its second Central Division title in three years. The Buccaneers (9-7) will have two weeks off before traveling to Dallas Jan. 2 or 3.

Miami won the AFC Eastern title with its victory over Buffalo on Saturday and will play host to either San Diego or Denver. The Broncos lost a chance to capture the AFC Western crown by losing, 35-24, at Chicago.

"It's very tough to play a football team that's got nothing to lose," said the Broncos coach, Dan Reeves. "We just have to hope for a miracle from Oakland."

San Diego can win its third straight divisional title by repeating an earlier victory at Oakland. The Chargers' fourth victory in five games would give them the same 10-6 record as Denver, but they would qualify for the playoffs because of a better divisional record (6-2) than the Broncos' 5-3 mark.

Cincinnati's 30-28 victory at Atlanta gave the Bengals a 12-4 record, best in the AFC. If they defeat the winner of the Jets-Bills game, they would have the home-field advantage against the winner of the Miami game.

This year marks the first time that three teams from the same division in both the AFC East and NFC East qualified for the playoffs.

NFL Standings

Table with columns for American Conference, National Conference, and NFL Standings. Includes teams like Miami, Cincinnati, Tampa Bay, San Francisco, etc.

NFL Colts Dismiss McCormack, Name Kush as Coach

The Associated Press
OWINGS MILLS, Md. — Frank Kush, a former head football coach at Arizona State University, was named Monday as head coach of the Baltimore Colts.

He replaces Mike McCormack, who was fired after compiling a 9-23 record in his two years as the Colts' coach. Kush, 52, currently is the head coach of the Hamilton Tiger Cats of the Canadian Football League, was given a five-year contract.

A league official, meanwhile, earlier disclosed that the NFL had conducted an investigation to determine whether Kush was suitable to coach in the NFL.

"We have been asked by clubs to update us on Frank Kush's situation regarding the litigation that he has been involved in," Jim Heffernan, the league's director of public relations, said Sunday. "We have made such an investigation and reported back to any club that has made an inquiry."

In citing litigation, Heffernan was referring to the lawsuit that a player filed against Kush while he was coach at Arizona State. The player alleged that Kush forced him to quit the team through physical and verbal harassment. Kush was cleared of the charges, but not before he was dismissed as coach.

The dismissal prompted Kush to sue the university, and an out-of-court settlement was reached.

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Central Division, Western Conference, and NBA Standings. Includes teams like Philadelphia, Boston, New York, etc.

Austin Rallies to Beat Navratilova for Title

By Neil Arndur
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — There were acres of forehead volleys, winners and smashes, and this time Tracy Austin was hitting them instead of being on the receiving end.

Down a set and 0-2 to Martina Navratilova, Austin displayed the improved dimension of her game by winning the Toyota tennis championships Sunday night, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2. The Toyota tournament is a round-robin event in which the top eight women of the year are invited to participate.

The victory, before a crowd of 10,387, was worth \$75,000 and a new car. More important, it allowed the 19-year-old Californian to stake her claim as the year's top player, despite having missed almost five months with an injury.

"I think I should be No. 1," she said, citing her U.S. Open and Toyota titles and winning records against Navratilova (4-2) and Chris Evert Lloyd (2-1).

Navratilova, who lost a third-set tiebreaker to Austin in the final of the U.S. Open, agreed. "My choice would be Tracy," she said. "The way she played this week, she deserved it." Navratilova, the Australian and Avon champion, collected \$40,000 as runner-up and finished the year with almost \$90,000, a single-season record. She set the mark last year with \$749,240.

Austin rebounded from an emotionally draining third-set tiebreaker loss to Lloyd on Thursday night and beat Mima Jausovec (1-6, 6-4, 6-2), Lloyd (6-1, 6-2) and 6-6-4, Navratilova on successive nights.

This was the sixth three-set match between the two, and Austin has won five, an indication of her steadiness and determination. But it was her aggressive shotmaking in the forecourt that ultimately kept Navratilova from extending an eight-game run from 0-2 in the opening set to beyond 2-0 in the second.

When her serves, volleys and smashes are working, Navratilova is in a class by herself. That was the case at the U.S. Open, when

NBA Leaders

Table with columns for Points, Rebounds, Assists, Steals, Blocks, and NBA Leaders. Includes players like Jerry West, Wilt Chamberlain, etc.

Transactions

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS — Were awarded Vince Wagner, defensive back, from the Minnesota Vikings by the National Football League. Placed Mike White, tackle, on the injured reserve list.

ESORTS & GUIDES

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page). Includes sections for ESCORTS & GUIDES, CACHET U.S.A., ZURICH, LONDON, CAPRICE, AMSTERDAM, LONDON SCARLET, L'ELEGANCE, LONDON BELGRAVIA, and ESCORTS & GUIDES.



Art Buchwald

Some Crocodile Tears For a Symbol's Demise

WASHINGTON — The alligator, once the symbol of good breeding, status and affluence, is dead. It has been laughed away in recent "preppy" satires by young people who have no respect for tradition or the establishment that has made the United States what it is today.



Buchwald

When I was a boy, the one thing I always dreamed of was wearing an alligator shirt. In those days you couldn't just go into a store and buy one — you had to be born to it. The best and brightest wore alligators. It was an unspoken badge of honor reserved for the finest families in America.

Only those educated in our finest prep schools and private colleges, dandies and the reverend animal. These days of us who came from the other side of the tracks know that, no matter how much wealth we accumulated, or how much fame we achieved, the alligator would never be ours.

dreamed that someday I would be walking across the campus at the University of Southern California, and some tanned fraternity man, whose father had made it in real estate, would tap me on the shoulder, hand me a green alligator and whisper, "You are now one of us."

Still others maintain that it happened when the better country clubs relaxed the rules and allowed people to play tennis and golf without wearing alligators on their shirts. But one cannot ignore the anti-Vietnam War protests, when the affluent youths turned against their parents and replaced the alligator with a clenched fist.

It's the end of an era for America. So far, the people who were able to prove who they were by the animal they wore have no symbol to replace the alligator. They've lost their identity and, for many, their raison d'être.

A Forecast of Planet Earth in 50 Million Years

By Ann Japenga

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Douglas L. Dixon's future world is populated by predatory bats, rats as big as dogs, scavenging "ra-booms" and all kinds of creatures with a taste for flesh and a look of evil.

There's not a human in sight. If he were a science-fiction writer he might be pegged a doomsayer. But Dixon, author of "After Man: A Zoology of the Future," is a paleontologist — and an optimist.

"I find it quite uplifting," he said of his look at the world as it may exist in 50 million years. "Most future scenarios suggest man will die and take everything with him." In Dixon's scheme, however, man goes but there are plenty of other characters left to inhabit the earth.

Dixon lives in a small English town with his wife ("We're a couple of country mice") and two children. For most of his career he restricted his explorations to conventional museum and encyclopedia research. He might have continued in this fashion but for his compulsion for a paleontologist — looking into the future.

Always the Past Books about evolution always examine the past, Dixon said on a recent visit to Los Angeles. They talk about the extinction of the dinosaur, the development of the horse. The implication is that evolution is something that happened long ago and made us what we are today.

"This is a picture book of funny animals," Dixon said, "but each funny animal tells us something about evolution." As well as entertaining, he hopes to impress upon readers that evolution is going to be affecting the world long after humans are extinct.

It all started when Dixon was still in grade school. He was watching television with his father when a commentator proclaimed the plight of tigers who were heading for extinction. His father said: "Why, everything becomes extinct in time. Something will replace it."

Dixon thought his father was being coldhearted. But years later, while studying paleontology at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, he began to see that his father was right.

a friend wearing a "Save the Whales" button. And so began again the questioning that had entered Dixon ever since he got out of school: "If such and such an animal becomes extinct, what will replace it?"

The idea of the book was born. "It just seemed such a good idea and no one had done it before." First he had to pick a date. Should he journey 20 million years into the future? A billion? He found a Scientific American article that predicted the position of the continents 50 million years down the road. That meant his mappamaking was done for him, and 50 million years it was.

Some Plants Another positive point about the time span was that none of the plants on earth would have changed much in that period (plants evolve more slowly than animals), so readers might be able to visualize his creatures in a familiar landscape.

Before starting on the future, he had to sell the idea to a publisher. "I knew it was going to be an odd one," he said. He was working at a publishing house at the time so he knew how to market his idea. He spent three months laying out a dummy with chunks of text and drawings of futuristic species.

He took it with him on his next trip to London and sold it twice in the same morning. (Harrow House Editions Ltd. of London owns the copyright. The book was published in the United States by St. Martin's Press.)

Then, rather than spending hours in a library researching animal anatomy, Dixon simply sat down at his desk every night after work and imagined. First he decided which animals were on their way out.

"Man lives in a totally artificial environment. Evolution has stopped working for man," Dixon said. "He might last 4,000 or 5,000 years, then he'll become extinct by his own hand. I said, 'Better do away with him.'"

Next to go were all the species that depend on humans — domesticated animals such as sheep and dogs.



Douglas Dixon's "screaming night stalker."

survive. The ones that remained were both bad and beautiful — the black burrowing flapjack, the wormlike land shark — but all, he felt, were feasible.

At every stage of the writing, Dixon's editor sent the new animals off to a zoologist for confirmation. When it came to the birds, Malcolm Hart, an ornithologist, was called in for consultation.

Using Dixon's sketches as a guide, an art editor farmed the creatures out to several artists who came up with naturalistic sketchbook-type drawings. Every time an artist got too fanciful, Dixon pulled him back into line.

(his speculations, he said, are firmly founded in science), he does want to make evolutionary and ecological principles palatable to a lay audience.

So those who buy "After Man" to adorn a coffee table over the holidays might inadvertently learn about cell genetics, food chains, origins of life and rules of nature.

"Nature abhors a vacuum," Dixon said. "That's as true in biology as it is in physics." When the domesticated grazers are gone, something will roam the grasslands in their place, he said.

Through this creature, Dixon illustrates principles of adaptive morphology. Northern species have rolls of fat and woolly white coats. Forest-dwellers have dappled fur as camouflage.

With another animal Dixon demonstrates convergent evolution, which is based on the idea that once nature chooses an economical shape, it is never really abandoned.

"Now, the whale shape is a very good shape," Dixon said. "What will take the whale's place? I thought, How about a penguin? Penguins are halfway there already."

Thus, the vortex. In 50 million years, Dixon said, it will be the largest creature on earth. It has a bird's beak and a whale's shape and lives in the southern oceans.

Not all the votes are in on "After Man" — Dixon said he is still waiting to hear from the creationists — but so far the animal that has captured the most hearts is also the most freakish and frightening thing in the book: the night stalker.

"What a new island pops up," said Dixon. "It's colonized in a certain fashion. First vegetation. Then winged insects. The first vertebrates are the birds because they have the power of flight."

On Dixon's imagined island, the first vertebrate visitor is not a bird but a bat. The night stalker stands five feet high and "roams screeching and screaming through the night forest at night in packs," Dixon writes.

PEOPLE:

2d World-Balloon Bid Fails After Two Hours

U.S. balloonists Marie Anderson and Don Ede took off in the helium balloon Jules Verne early Monday in a second attempt to complete a round-the-world flight, but went down near their launch point of Jaipur in northwestern India less than two hours later and abandoned the trip for this year. The pilots were reported safe after a helium leak derailed the balloon in the Rajasthan desert. Anderson and Ede started their voyage in Luxor, Egypt, on Feb. 12. Unable to gain enough altitude to cross the Himalayas, they landed Feb. 14, after traveling 2,898 miles (4,637 kilometers), at the village of Jindh near New Delhi.

The Rolling Stones have ended their 1981 U.S. tour, said to be their last, and headed back to Britain a good deal richer. The total receipts from the tour, including tickets, commercial endorsements and advertising, was placed at more than \$40 million by record industry experts. The Stones' two-traverse at Madison, Va., was the 51st and last in a 24-city tour that began Sept. 24 in Philadelphia. The promoters indicated that it may end the era of live Stones concerts; at least two of the group's five members have said they want to stop touring. But lead singer Mick Jagger, 37, said repeatedly, "We'll see you again," after hoisting a bottle of whiskey and toasting "the last show of our tour."

The U.S. Postal Service has changed its mind and offered heart transplant patient Jim Hayes a job in Knoxville, Tenn. Hayes, 29, was healthy enough to pedal a bicycle 3,000 miles across the country for his annual heart checkup at Palo Alto, Calif. But a month later he was told he was not healthy enough to be a postal worker. Hayes now says he can leave the job pending a final review of his medical records.

"Country Boy" White, a country-western singer when he's not in a coffin, has claimed a world record after being buried 140 days in a plywood box measuring three by three by six feet (90 by 90 by 180 centimeters) beneath the Houston Hall, a country-western nightclub in Killeen, Texas.

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